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BRITISH ARCHITECTS

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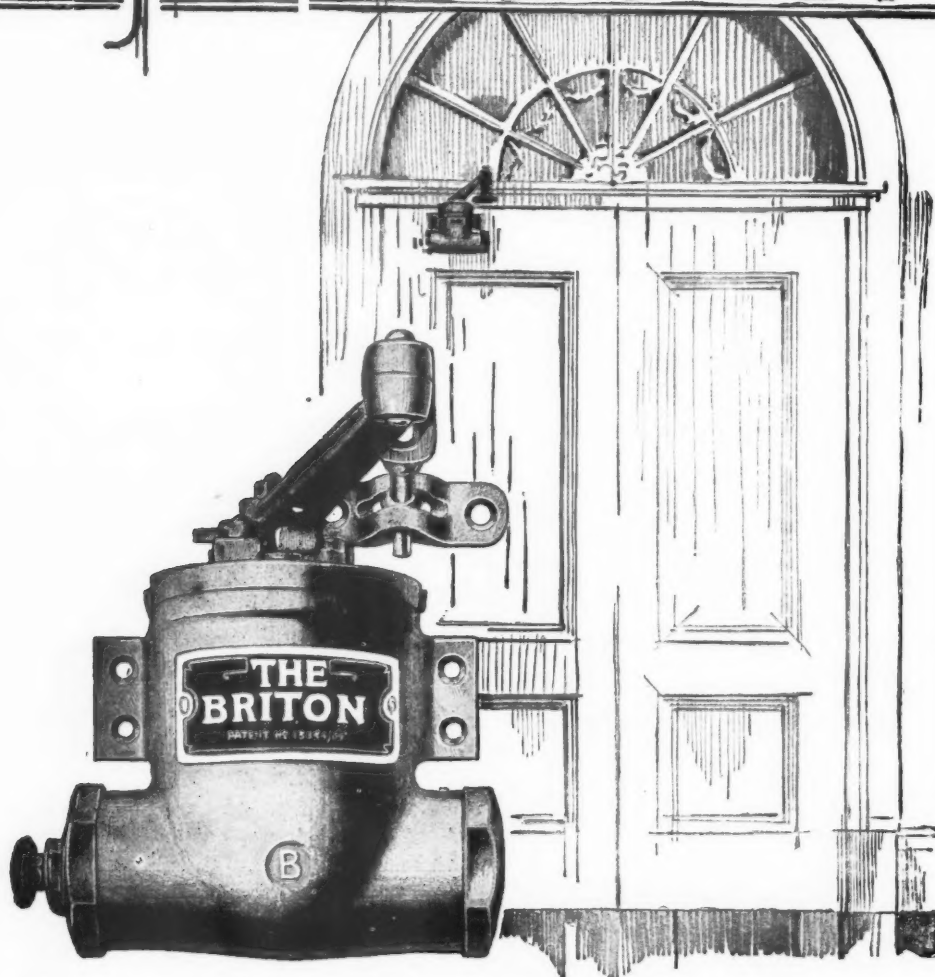


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# JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

3rd Series No. 1]

NOVEMBER 1945

[Vol. 53

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## MEETINGS AND LECTURES

### 11 December

at 2.30 p.m. Council Meeting.  
at 6 p.m. Informal Meeting. C. G. Stillman [F.] on School planning and construction.

### 5 December

at 5.45. James Lawrence on Painting : an exposition of the Ministry of Works Study Report No. 5.

### SYNOPSIS :

Preliminary comments on the Report. What are its objects?

What is the thickness of an average coating system of paint?  
How is it built up? What are the functions of paint?—  
Preservation, Cleanliness, Decoration.

**Preservation** by protecting surfaces from water. The effect of moisture movements in various materials. In woodwork it affects the stability of the structural joints or may cause rot. In some mineral surfaces it causes disintegration and raises the humidity of the air in internal confined areas. On iron or steel it causes or accelerates corrosion.

**Cleanliness.** Paint renders surfaces fit for cleaning. Many building materials present surfaces having a comparatively rough texture—many are absorbent and thus easily contaminated by airborne or moisture-borne dirt.

**Decoration.** Paint gives scope for controlled colour and texture. Change of colour is frequently desired. Individuals often prefer certain colours. Psychological aspects and aesthetic taste need consideration. Light reflection controlled by painted surfaces.

The special functions of priming on :—

Absorbent surfaces—e.g., wood, plaster, wallboards.

Surfaces liable to corrosion—e.g., steelwork.

Non-corroding non-absorbent surfaces—e.g., glass.

Surfaces to withstand heat—e.g., radiators.

Surfaces liable to cause damage to paint ingredients—e.g., cement.

Special functions of undercoatings :

Filling properties—opacity—colour—support to the finishing coat. (Undercoatings must be considered in relation to the priming and finishing coats).

*The composition of paint.* Merits of particular pigments or particular media cannot be assessed without considering their mutual relationship, e.g., the behaviour of certain synthetic media as compared to linseed oil when mixed with leadless pigments. The influence of the pigment on the general structure of the film. Hardness—toughness—inhibition of corrosion—opacity—working qualities—stability in the paint film—Interaction with media.

*Examples.* Pigments used in steel primers, wood primers and plaster primers.

**Undercoatings :** Retention of media—True opacity and apparent opacity. Filling properties—Flowing properties—The significance of brushwork in the application of undercoatings—Cutting down properties.

**Filler systems :** Oil filler v. distemper filler—Stoppings.

**Finishing paints and enamels :** Properties of flow, opacity, elasticity. How drying time affects oil paints and synthetic paints.

The principles relating to thin repeated coats as against heavy applications by spray or other method. The significance of uniformity in application.

What are paint extenders ; when are they reducers or adulterants?

Compromises are made in paint ingredients to cancel out defects of one by merits of the others.

### Advance Proofs

To develop the discussions which take place at the lectures, it has been decided to print the papers for circulation before the date on which they are to be given. Copies of the lectures may be obtained two weeks before they are due to be delivered on application to the R.I.B.A., Librarian-Editor, 66 Portland Place, W.1. Applications should be made as early as possible.

## Journal

### RELEASE OF ARCHITECTS AND ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS FROM THE FORCES

The long-continued efforts of the Royal Institute to obtain proper release of architects from the Forces in order to advance post-war planning and reconstruction have resulted in new plans for accelerated release of men and women being made by the Government. The Council decided that Forces members should be informed as soon as possible of the scheme in full detail. The text of the statement agreed by the responsible Ministries and Architectural bodies is as follows :—

"At a recent conference between representatives of the Ministry of Works, the Ministry of Labour and National Service, the Ministry of Health, the R.I.B.A., the Architectural Association and the Association of Building Technicians, the following information was given in relation to the Government's new plans

for the accelerated release of men and women serving in the Forces :—

- The Government have agreed to increase the number of architectural assistants' releases under Class B in the period ending June 1946, to a target figure of 3,500. These will be "bloc" releases, i.e., the men will be identified from the Service Records of pre-enlistment occupation and will be selected for the offer of Class B in order of age and service.
- Men included in "bloc" releases under Class "B" will be required to undertake employment as assistants and will be directed to specific posts, although in practice they will usually be allowed to choose from two or three appointments carefully selected in relation to their previous training and experience.

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- (c) Employers, both public bodies and architects in private practice, who desire to employ assistants drawn from the "bloc" release pool must apply to the Central (Technical and Scientific) Register of the Ministry of Labour and National Service stating their requirements.
- (d) Architects on Service who wish to return to private practice and not take salaried appointments will not normally be included in the "bloc" releases under Class "B." Those desiring to make individual applications for release to resume or take up private practice will be required to produce evidence that there is work awaiting them which falls within the definition laid down in the Government's White Paper, namely, housing or similar work of urgent national importance. Applications for release under this head must be submitted to the Ministry of Works who may consult the professional institutions concerned and if satisfied with the reasonableness of the application will recommend the Ministry of Labour and National Service to grant release.
- (e) The scheme does not at present apply to students who wish to return to full-time study at Schools of Architecture. A certain number of architectural students have been released under the recent scheme for the demobilisation of 3,000 arts students at Universities in age and service groups 1 to 49 and the question of the release of other architectural students is at present under consideration.
- (f) A man released under the "bloc" scheme who is directed to a post can be dismissed by his employer subject to the approval of the National Service Officer and subject to a similar approval he would be free to leave the post to which he was directed and take another approved architectural appointment.
- (g) In addition to the "bloc" releases described above, employers may still apply for the release of individual employees serving in the Forces, but it must be realised that the numbers will be strictly limited.
- (h) Individuals who are applied for by their previous employers are not bound to accept release in order to take up the employment offered but may instead accept release under the "bloc" release scheme if they are selected, or await their normal turn for release in Class "A."
- (i) The improved conditions relating to demobilisation under Class "B" have been fully described in recent Government announcements. Briefly these are that men released in this class will receive their war gratuity, post-war credit and overseas service payment as soon as possible after release and they will be free from special control at the time when they would have been released if they had waited for their normal turn in Class "A," subject to control for a minimum period of six months from the date of their release."

Forces members and students are advised that the scheme will be operated through Service channels. Any who think they may be eligible to come out under it should approach their Commanding Officers at once.

Individuals who are applied for by their previous employers are advised to agree matters of salary and other conditions of employment before accepting release under Class "B."

The heads of the recognised Schools of Architecture have reported that there is a shortage of staff which will become more acute as ex-students are released in large numbers. Any men or women in the Forces who would like to be considered for full-time appointments as teachers of architecture are advised to send particulars of their training and experience to the Secretary of the Board of Architectural Education at the R.I.B.A. They should also communicate with the heads of their former schools so that applications for the release of suitable men and women may be submitted to the Government Department concerned.

## NEW TOWNS COMMITTEE

The Minister of Town and Country Planning (Mr. Lewis Silkin) and the Secretary of State for Scotland (Mr. Joseph Westwood) have jointly appointed a committee with the following terms of reference:—

"To consider the general questions of the establishment, development, organisation and administration that will arise in the promotion of New Towns in furtherance of a policy of planned decentralisation from congested urban areas; and in accordance therewith to suggest guiding principles on which such towns should be established and developed as self-contained and balanced communities for work and living."

### CONSTITUTION OF COMMITTEE

#### Chairman:

Rt. Hon. Baron Reith of Stonehaven, P.C., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., M.Inst.C.E., Hon. F.R.I.B.A.

#### Committee:

##### England and Wales.

Ivor J. C. Brown, Esq., F.R.S.L., Editor of *Observer*.

Sir Henry Bunbury, K.C.B., late Comptroller and Accountant-General of Post Office.

L. J. Cadbury, Esq., O.B.E., M.A., Chairman of Cadbury Bros., Ltd., Director of Bank of England, Chairman News Chronicle, Ltd.

Mrs. M. Felton, Ph.D., London County Council, Member of Town Planning Committee.

W. H. Gaunt, Esq., C.B.E., J.P., Chairman of Herts C.C. Planning Committee, Director of J. Lyons & Co., Ltd.

W. H. Morgan, Esq., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.Inst.C.E., County Engineer, Middlesex.

F. J. Osborn, Esq., Chairman of Executive, Town and Country Planning Association.

Sir Malcolm Stewart, Bart., O.B.E., J.P., Chairman of London Brick Co., Ltd., etc.

Percy Thomas, Esq., O.B.E., J.P., President R.I.B.A.

J. A. F. Watson, Esq., F.S.I., J.P., Member of Central Housing Advisory Committee, Ministry of Health.

##### Scotland.

Sinclair Shaw, Esq., Advocate.

Captain J. P. Younger, C.B.E., D.L., J.P., Convener of Clackmannan County Council.

#### Joint Secretaries:

L. F. Boden, LL.B.

Lieut.-Col. F. H. Budden, M.C.

## ARCHITECTS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

As in former years the President will be making a Christmas appeal for the A.B.S. His letter to members will be published in the December issue, where we hope every reader will look for it and make a good response.

## HUMAN NEEDS IN PLANNING

There was an unfortunate mistake in the proof stage of the announcement in the last number of the *JOURNAL* of Conference on *Human Needs in Planning: The Contribution of Social Studies to Architecture and Planning*, which resulted in the omission of reference to the fact that the Institute of Sociology shares responsibility with the Royal Institute and the Association for Planning and Regional Reconstruction for the conference and is one of the initiators of it.

Members are reminded that the following are the main topics for discussion:

Social relationships and territorial grouping in towns and countryside

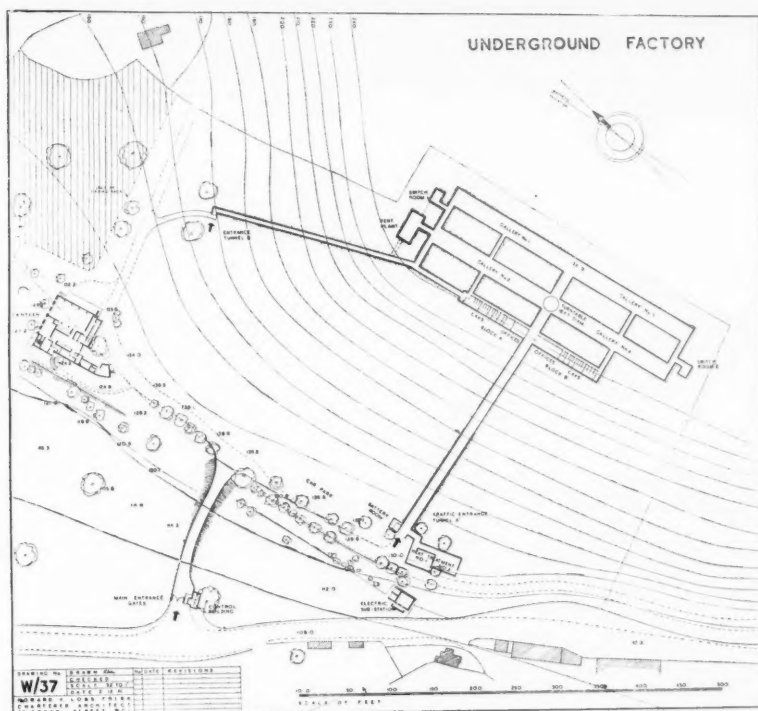
The grouping of homes in relation to workplaces and institutions

Housing requirements and population studies

The social function of towns and their place in the region.

The conference is primarily intended for those engaged in social surveys relating to town planning to enable them to exchange information concerning methods of investigation and results.





## THE CONSTRUCTION OF AN UNDERGROUND FACTORY

By H. VICARS LOBB [F.]

A Paper read at the R.I.B.A. on 7 November, 1945, to a joint meeting of the Architectural Science Board and the Institution of Structural Engineers

I feel it is a very great honour to be asked to deliver an Architectural Science Board lecture to the Royal Institute. Particularly as this is a joint meeting of members of the Royal Institute of British Architects and their guests, and the Institution of Structural Engineers. The presence of our engineer colleagues makes me somewhat diffident in talking on the engineering points of the underground factory which it has been my privilege to design.

Clients of mine, manufacturing components which were in short supply in the early days of the war, were asked by the Ministry to remove their factory from the London district to a garage, or similar unprotected building in the country.

It was felt that the possibility of moving from a London factory which was well constructed to a garage in the country was possibly going from the frying-pan into the fire, and following discussions with me, a scheme was developed for tunnelling into a chalk hillside to make a reasonably bomb-proof factory. Tunnelling is probably one of the oldest branches of engineering. Tunnels were driven for various purposes in earliest historical times and one might go back even further before the records of history, and consider subterranean galleries and passages which have been found in dry chalk and which are known to be the work

of prehistoric man. The uses of many of these tunnels were as store-houses, temples, tombs and the like. In latter years, tunnels have been used for canals, railways, conduits for gas, electricity and water and, of course, the well-known underground railways. As is now known, the Germans developed this type of factory to quite a large extent and quite a number of their essential industries were able to carry on in spite of intensive bombing. The particular interest attached to this scheme is that I think it is the only factory in this country which has been constructed completely—other underground factories having been converted from extensive excavations, caves, quarries, or the like. Throughout the progress of the work, I was fortunate in having the help and advice of Dr. R. C. B. Jones, M.C., D.Sc., F.G.S., M.I.M.E., late of the Geological Survey, and I have pleasure in acknowledging his uncanny sense of walking over the outside of a hill and knowing what is several hundred feet below the surface.

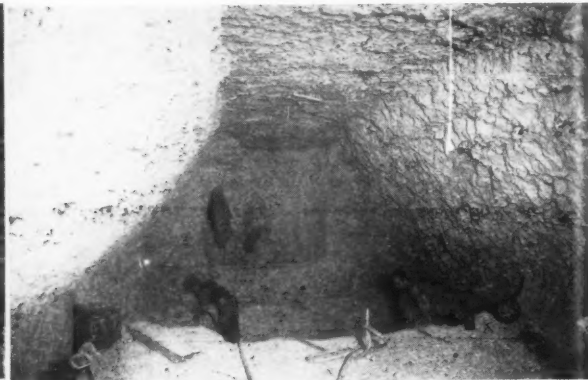
The site consists of a thickly wooded hill face on the main chalk escarpment with a subordinate valley cutting through the northern part of the escarpment and lying roughly at right angles to the main face. The slopes, as can be seen from the contours, are about 1 in 3, while cover over the chambers is approximately 150 ft. Very little soft or loose ground was found overlying the



Fig. 2. The entrance to traffic tunnel A in an early stage of the works



Fig. 3. Traffic tunnel A entrance almost complete with Battery Room building on left



Figs. 4 and 5. Gallery excavations in progress : on the left is seen the two level tunnelling and on right the widening of the upper tunnel and the break-through to the lower tunnel

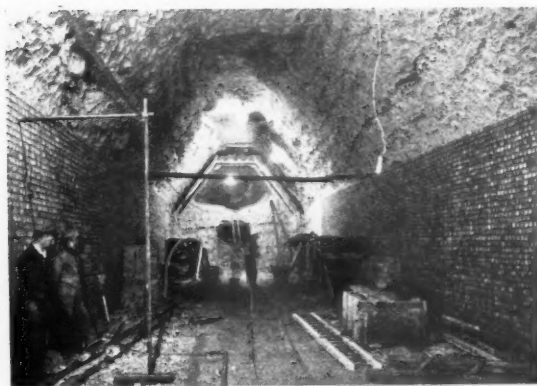


Fig. 6. Traffic tunnel A during works



Fig. 7. Traffic tunnel A finished

Progress photographs and views of the completed and occupied factory

Fig. 8

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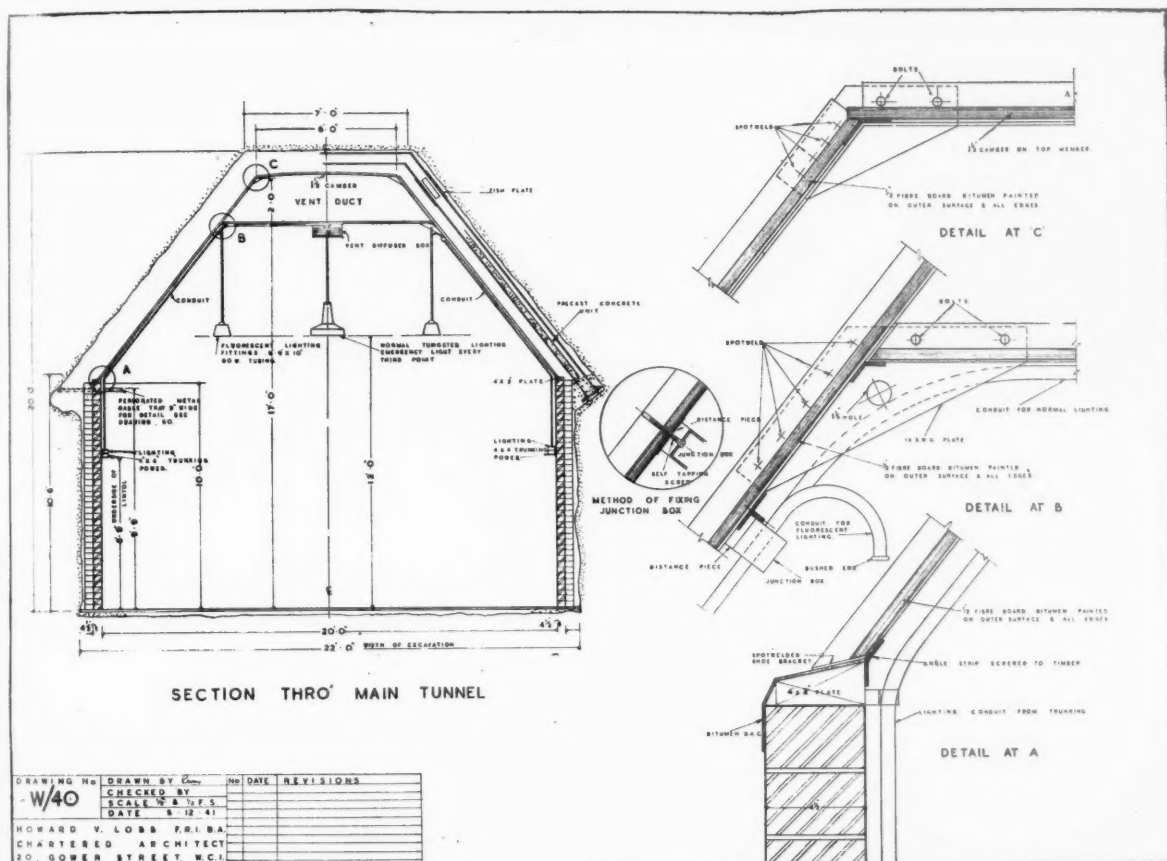


Fig. 8

chalk and the joints in the chalk were parallel to the length of the chamber. The geological description of the site would be the lower part of the Upper Chalk, consisting of tough chalk in beds varying from 1 ft. to 2 ft. 6 in. in thickness with layers of flints along some of the bedding planes. The dip is very slight and into the face of the hillside.

The plan of the factory (Fig. No. 1, headpiece) shows the layout. Traffic entrance tunnel "A" is 15 ft. wide by 14 ft. high and is provided with an 18 ft. turntable to take five tons at the intersection with the first main galleries. Office blocks, lavatories, first aid rooms, etc., are in Blocks A and B.

The general layout was planned to allow reasonable circulation during the construction with several working faces for excavation.

The electrical switchgear rooms are at each end of the main galleries, with the ventilation plant at the North end of the gallery connected by a short tunnel to the entrance tunnel B which serves as a fresh air inlet.

It will be seen that the two entrances are 250 yards apart and there is 40 ft. difference in level which allows tunnel B to be at an angle of 1-6. This allowed a most useful area of waste land to be filled with excavated material and for the trucks used to convey this to be worked mainly by gravity.

The heat treatment rooms, canteen, sub-station and sewerage disposal plant, personnel control building, etc., are all external buildings positioned so as to avoid cutting down any trees, and in fact the whole work was completed with the loss of one tree only. The start of the excavation to tunnel A is shown in Fig. 2

and the area outside tunnel B is shown in Fig. 15 with the rail track and tip in the distance.

The method of excavation was by the construction of pilot tunnels starting at both ends, using pneumatic picks supplied with compressed air by a 75 horse-power electric-driven compressor positioned near the entrance of the main traffic tunnel.

The method of excavating is shown in Figs. 2-5. The pilot tunnel is about 10 ft. high by 6 ft. wide and the henching is carried forward six feet or so and is later removed, being loaded into skip wagons by an interesting small American tool known as the Eimco Findlay Loader. This was attached to a wagon rather like a small engine with the mechanical excavator bucket as a cow-catcher. It is certainly a useful tool and could find a place in many building jobs.

When the pilot tunnels were joined up sections were opened up to the full excavation size and a pilot tunnel at high level constructed, the waste material was tipped through holes into the bottom pilot and was cleared away with the Eimco Findlay loader referred to. The top pilot was widened at the base and the top of the excavation shaped and later the lower half removed (Figs. 4 and 5).

Fig. No. 2 shows the start of the opencast excavation, to traffic tunnel A, this was widened and obviously being in the "small chalk" with many root growths was not self-supporting; load supporting brick walls with rolled steel joists and precast and in-situ concrete slabs were used over this area. Fig. 3 shows also the standby battery plant building and start of the construction of the heat treatment rooms.

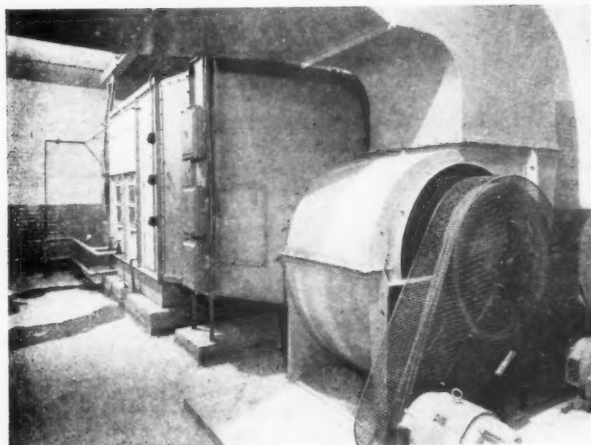


Fig. 9. The ventilation plant



Fig. 10. One of the main galleries showing the travelling crane



Fig. 11. A gallery containing a section of the production plant



Fig. 12. A gallery with smaller "laboratory" machines



Fig. 13. The central turntable



Fig. 14. One of the galleries

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The completion of the main galleries as shown on Drawing No. W/40 (Fig. 8) was proceeding and the width of 22 ft. by 20 ft. high for the main gallery excavation will be noticed. The construction of the brick walls was in most cases purely as a facing, the air space between these and the face of the excavation being to reduce to some extent the transfer of heat to the excavation. The light steel frames and fibre-board lining was for the same purpose, the top 2 ft. being used as a ventilation duct.

It is obvious that in an excavation of this size some geological faults must be expected and for a section of the galleries rolled steel joists at 3 ft. centres tied together with angles and with precast concrete slabs between the webs were used as a lining to prevent spalling of pieces of chalk.

The rest temperature of the excavation only varied by 2 deg. summer and winter and in consequence this greatly helped the introduction of ventilation which was needed only to secure air change.

The ventilating plant consists of an electric pre-heater, air washer, electric secondary heater, centrifugal fan with duplicate electric motors and complete with distributing ductwork (Fig. 9).

Fresh air is drawn into the plant through tunnel B, where it is first warmed by the pre-heater battery to enable the air under certain conditions to pick up the necessary humidity in its passage through the air washer to enable comfortable working conditions to be obtained. It then passes through the secondary heater battery which raises the temperature of the air to carefully controlled limits. Thermostats are provided externally and in the main discharge duct in the plant chamber and in two positions in the main galleries. Seven air changes per hour were allowed and the plant was tested by placing smoke bombs in the fresh air inlet and by checking the distribution over the various sections of the factory.

In midsummer the air being drawn through the unlined tunnel B was reduced in temperature somewhat so that at no time did the factory temperature exceed 68 degrees.

The distribution of electricity throughout the factory was considered in some detail, since it was necessary for the manu-

facturing processes to have three-phase A.C. single-phase and low voltage supply and by reason of the machines installed, the lighting had to be considered in relation to the stroboscopic effect created with variable speed machinery and fluorescent lamps. This was achieved by reason of the introduction of alternate tungsten and fluorescent lamps, which successfully overcame the problem. The electric supply to the machines was by means of ducts on the wall about 6 in. square separated with sheets of asbestos with 12-way fuse-boards in various points in the length of the galleries, enabling the utmost flexibility in the placing of machines.

Travelling cranes of three tons capacity were provided in some galleries (Figs. 10, 12, 14).

The remaining photographs show the completed and occupied factor (Figs. 9-14).

One interesting point which this factory set out to achieve was attained; that an undertaking of this type should be carried out at approximately the cost of a surface factory, taking into account the expense which would have been necessary with the provision of black-out, camouflage, air-raid shelters, etc., in this latter undertaking.

Even more important was the saving in building trade labour which at the time this factory was constructed (1941) was a vital consideration, the comparative man-hour figures for a surface and an underground factory being one-third less labour with approximately two-thirds of the steel and timber requirements of a surface building of similar floor area. In the case of the underground factory, a continuous system of three 8-hourly shifts a day during construction is practicable and taking this into account, the time for completion of this project is approximately the same as a surface building.

There are some people, including associates of my own profession, who feel that industry, with a possible war potential, should seriously consider its position and that further factories of this kind should be provided. This is obviously outside the scope of my talk this evening, but this factory shows, I think, that satisfactory conditions can be created, giving protection against the present-known forces of destruction.

A discussion followed opened by Mr. F. E. Drury, President of the Institution of Structural Engineers. Extracts from the discussion will be published in the next issue.



Fig. 15. The exit from tunnel B (on left in foreground) and the tip for excavated chalk in waste ground. Mr. Lobb stated that the raw chalk is already covered and the tip is scarcely visible.



## An Architects' Group in the Middle East Forces

By MAJOR S. E. BRAGG, R.E. [A.]

With many architects and members of the allied building trades in the Armed Forces it is interesting to reflect upon their possible thoughts and actions regarding the Building Industry during the time spent in the Services overseas.

What have been the thoughts of those in the Middle East Paiforce, S.E.A.C., Germany and many other outposts where young men have been marooned from civilisation? Many felt that they were rapidly losing touch with their professions, lagging behind in ideas and generally developing a state of complete stagnation. There were few technical books available until late in 1944 when enthusiastic officers of the Army Education Corps began to introduce reading matter on many subjects.

The writer served in the plains of Persia for a considerable time and except for the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL and occasional publications sent out from his office had little chance to be aware of possible developments or to discuss many of the problems which seemed to grow amongst the many meandering thoughts which came during the hot hours of the day spent lying upon a camp bed. With work impossible from noon to five p.m. similar thoughts became magnified problems. Such must have been the experiences of those in both the base and field areas.

After the advance of the Eighth Army in the Western Desert it was not surprising to find the growth of all types of voluntary Discussion Groups in the Middle East, aided by the Education Corps, who provided accommodation and textbooks whenever possible.

The birthplace of the Architects' Group was really at the famous Gazira Sporting Club in Cairo, when two architects met for tea on the swimming pool terrace. The afternoon was hot, the surrounding company of sunbathers more than a little presentable and few gave the impression of being concerned with the war or post-war matters. Although there were such distractions around it was decided to form an Architects' Discussion Group to "air" a few ideas and to help one another to solve problems which everyone seemed to possess. Shortly afterwards notices had been served upon all those thought to be interested.

The inaugural meeting was held in the basement Art Room of the Victory Club. Over forty people attended and stayed for two and a half hours. As a result of this meeting it was decided that the groups should take the form of a "Get together club" for all concerned in the building industry, so that the so-called high-brow architects, engineers and practitioners could try to understand each others' problems and appreciate their common interests.

A secretary was elected and an all-ranks committee comprised of architects, engineers, surveyors and tradesmen was formed. Mr. J. M. Richards, late of the Architectural Press, was nominated as chairman.

A Students' section was also formed and details collected of instruction required. This information was later co-ordinated to form a most successful course on Building Materials. It was also decided to hold two two-hour meetings each week, one for discussions, the other for pure instruction. With the help of the Institute, the Association of Building Technicians and the A.E.C. a small library of Technical Information was formed to enable students to have knowledge of examinations and the developments within the industry.

For the first four weeks the broader aspects of Planning, which included Town Planning, social development, expansion and changes



Members of the Cairo Architects' Group and an exhibition.

in industry, etc., were discussed. On one evening the discussion, which was on the wider aspects of Town Planning, involving land and other controls, veered towards highly idealistic planning and then to practical politics. Both were heatedly discussed, and it became obvious that the group was getting away from the objects for which the group had been set up. As a result of this meeting a very lively committee meeting was held at which it was decided that every effort was to be made to avoid both the Utopian Planning or the political theorising that so easily crept into discussions of this kind and with few exceptions the future meetings were most successful.

After the planning talks the Group went on to deal with the practical requirements for site planning, organisation, Government controls, mechanical plant, housing, community centres, electrical distribution, sewage disposal, school planning and construction, hospital construction and other kindred subjects. The lecturers were obtained from various arms of the Service and in two instances from local experts. In the weekly technical evenings organised and conducted within the group the whole field of building materials was covered, beginning with a series of lectures on concrete, followed by single lectures on bricks, timbers, stones, plasters, glass, etc. In order to supplement these evenings enjoyable visits were made to a cement factory, a glass factory and other local works.

In the wider task of making the general public more conscious of its responsibilities, especially after the war, a series of open evenings was planned and previews of A.E.C. exhibitions on Post-war Planning were arranged. In one of these special meetings, open to all the Forces in Cairo, on the Future of Post-War Aviation, Air-Commodore Whitney Straight and one of the members of the group placed second in the London Air Port competition gave interesting papers on the commercial and technical aspects of airports. An exhibition prepared by the Group in their spare time showing the problems of the development was also shown and later toured the Middle East under the auspices of the A.E.C.

The efforts of this group are by no means unusual and various building groups functioned at other centres. Other groups, such as transport, art, play-reading, printing, local government, social science and photographic, functioned with great success entirely from the efforts of a resourceful committee and the group having sufficient enthusiasm for whatever subject they were interested in. The results reflect what can be achieved by a number of people "getting together" and pooling their knowledge to progress.

One is conscious of the fine spirit which has been generated through the circumstances of war where people and nations have been, by necessity, made to meet each other and to discuss their problems. One now ponders whether this spirit will be carried on into the "quietude" of peace to produce the energy and enthusiasm so badly needed by our country at this time.

# The Future of the R.I.B.A. Library

## Extracts from the Report of the Library Reconstruction Committee

During the war a large part of the Library was stored, the staff reduced in size and the Library itself moved from its own premises on the third and fourth floors to the Reception Room, on the first floor. It was realised by the Council that the move back would provide a valuable opportunity which could not be repeated for consideration of Library policy and its development to meet new and larger tasks. The Committee, part of whose report is published below, sat under Mr. W. H. Ansell's chairmanship, between November, 1943, and March, 1945. During this time they held 14 meetings and many specialist sub-committee meetings. The Committee recommended that their report should be published, because it was felt that many members of the Institute would be interested to have this detailed picture of an important department of the Institute and of the careful consideration given to its work. The report was accepted by the Council subject to the opinion of the Finance and House Committee in the matter of details requiring expenditure.

### PREAMBLE

The Library is an essential and remarkable part of the R.I.B.A. When the Institute was founded in 1834, the Library was among the first departments to be established, and it was regarded then, as we feel it is properly regarded now, as an active demonstration of the R.I.B.A.'s concern for the welfare of the "learning" and culture of architecture and the technical efficiency of the profession. In the one hundred and ten years since 1834, the Library has grown to be probably the largest and certainly the most used collection of architectural books in the world.

A modern library is not only a "depository" and a museum, it is a lively organisation and instrument for service; it cannot lie passively waiting to be used, but must present its services positively, seek out problems, and offer solutions to the information problems of members almost before they are aware that the problems exist. It is in this light that we have examined the library's past and present record and present and future needs.

### THE LIBRARY DURING THE WAR

It is proper in a report of this nature to say something about the special services of the library in war-time. We wish to do so because the work the library has been able to do during the past five years, with a diminished staff and temporary premises and a dispersed collection, is convincing evidence of its value and vitality.

It is impossible to state fully all the varied services which the library has rendered to the war effort. To meet these demands a special room was set apart for the sole and secret use of military and civilian government officers.

Meanwhile, work for members and students was fully maintained and in many respects largely increased so that it can now be said that despite the reduced number of books available and the limitations of reading space, the library is actually more used and possibly better used than it was in peace-time. We see this not as a passing phase but as a development which is firmly grounded in improved technique of librarianship which can be maintained and should be extended.

### THE USE OF STAFF TIME NOW

We decided that our discussions would be clarified by more exact knowledge than we possessed at the start of the manner in which the time of the staff was spent. Accordingly, detailed analyses of staff time were made over a sample 14 days. The result of this analysis is given in the diagram on page 10.

### PRESENT AND FUTURE POLICY

*The Library was founded and still exists primarily for the use of members and students of the R.I.B.A.*

In preparing this report that basic fact has never been out of our minds. We believe, however, that no vigorous and living

library can be rigidly exclusive. The members of the R.I.B.A. will gain—as they have gained in the past—from the continued co-operation with our neighbour institutes, professions and research bodies. This co-operative policy is part of the Institute's library tradition and it should be maintained—always bearing in mind that the library is paid for by the membership and is primarily for their use.

We have seen our obligation to the profession as something more than the immediate satisfaction of the needs expressed at this or any other moment in time. A library should not meet a present need by squandering its inheritance or at the cost in any way of the quality and size of its service in the future.

### USE OF THE LIBRARY AND RULES GOVERNING ADMISSION

#### General Professional Use

Of primary importance is service to practising members. Mostly the use of the library by any one practising architect is spasmodic and directed to the solution of specific problems or the collection of information for one particular job. Material found in answer to the practising members' enquiries all adds to the general body of research material and in this respect this part of the service is characteristic of good library work in that it is part of a continuous process of collection and dissemination of knowledge.

#### Research and Authorship

Under this head are included readers whose work for the most part follows a definite programme.

Service to research is exacting and stimulating. Generally research workers are experienced library users who know how to use catalogues and indexes and who require the minimum of staff aid. Research workers in the R.I.B.A. library can be divided into two formal groups of members and non-members.

#### Professional Education

A large part of the library's service is to students and probationers; mostly it is simply concerned with the issue of loan books, but thesis students make some exacting research demands.

We believe that the Institute's initiative and active help might be applied profitably to encourage all architectural schools to continue to build up their own teaching libraries sufficient at least to serve all routine, if not all thesis, demands and to educate students in library use.

#### Casual Enquiries

The library has a constant flow of enquiries from non-members, amateur students, potential clients, etc. The policy hitherto has always been to answer single enquiries without hesitation, but to require the enquirer to take out a Reader's Ticket if the work seems likely to continue for some time. This policy has

## APPENDIX A

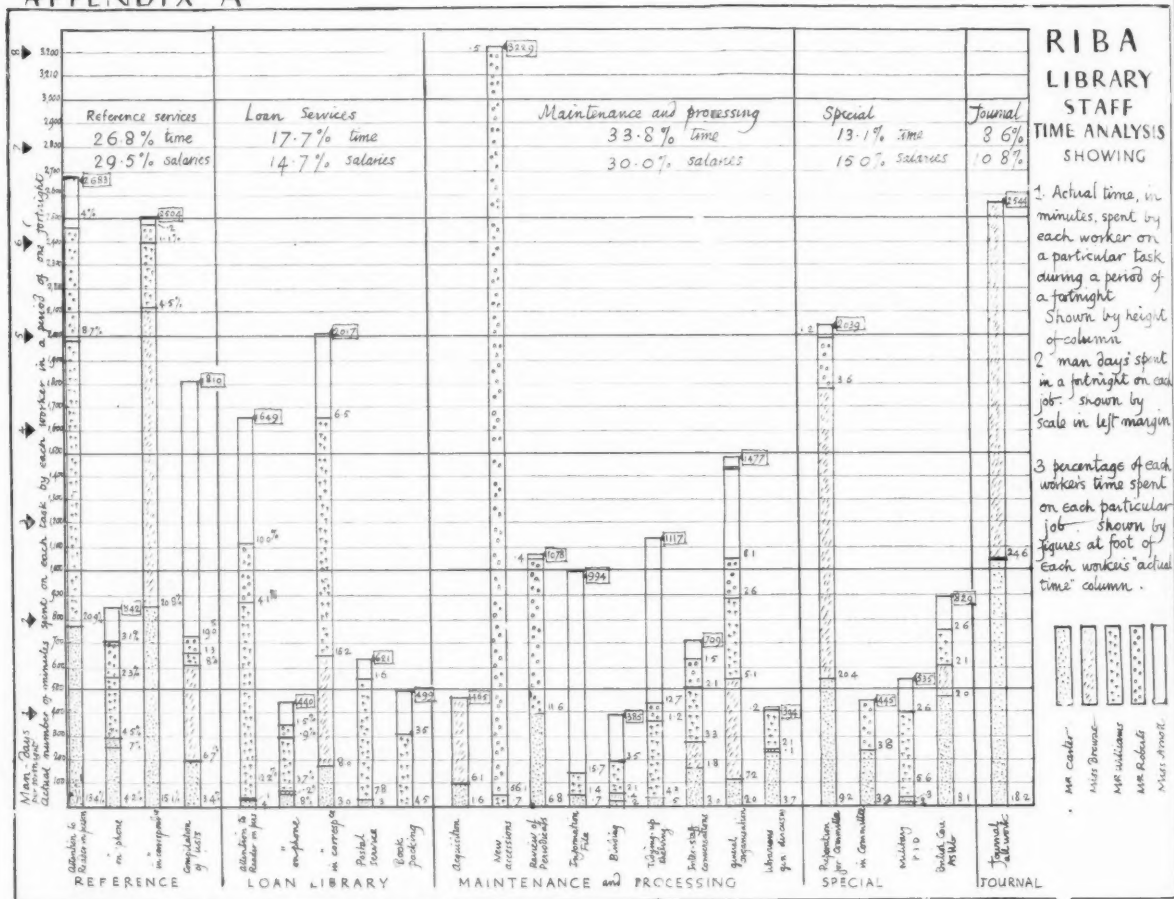


Chart showing the principal divisions of library staff work at the present time and the amount of time spent on each task by each member of the staff calculated as: (i) A net expenditure of time in 14 days, (ii) A percentage of the total time of each individual, and (iii) as a matter of man-days per job per week.

The staff is the war-time establishment consisting of the librarian, the assistant librarian, the cataloguer, the junior assistant and the library secretary. The librarian and the secretary also are the total JOURNAL editorial staff.

best of considerable propaganda value to the R.I.B.A. In future, all who wish to follow up a casual enquiry by taking out a Research Reader's Ticket should be required to pay a fee.

### Rules Governing the Admission of Non-member Readers

*Non-member Research Readers.* The Library welcomes non-member readers who are engaged on advanced research and studies, realising that their use of the collection is a healthy stimulant and adds to the prestige of the Institute. Direct benefits are to be derived from the existence of a body of non-member friends of the library.

We suggest that it is reasonable for all non-members who use the library to be required to contribute to its upkeep. Accordingly—

*We recommend that all non-member users shall be required to pay a fee, subject to the Library Committee's right to recommend to Council that any reader may be relieved from a fee as a matter of reward or privilege.*

The fees proposed are:

- £1 a year for use of reference library only.
- £2 a year for use of reference and lending libraries.

*In principle non-member Readers' Tickets shall be confined to persons who are genuinely engaged on research or authorship or in the practice of associated professions or who are engaged on work which, in the Library Committee's opinion, is of benefit to Architecture. The tickets are not intended to supply for a fee a substantial part of the membership privilege to persons who could become members of the R.I.B.A. but have neglected or refused to do so.*

*Students.* Students in architecture or other subjects, who are not registered as Students or Probationers, R.I.B.A., can obtain special Student Permits to use the library, for an annual fee of 10s. *We approve of this payment of fees.*

*The Student class eligible for these permits can be defined as follows:—*

"Students" shall be any persons studying architecture or other subjects in a school or university or college who are not registered as probationers or students R.I.B.A. Also any persons who are genuinely "students," i.e. of school or college age, who are not actually attending school or college, but are engaged on studies for a recognised examination.

All holders of student permits shall be suitably sponsored.

### MATERIAL

The main elements of the library's holdings are as follows:—

- (1) Books.
- (2) Periodicals.
- (3) The Prints and Drawings Collection.
- (4) Information Bureau.
- (5) Documentation.

#### (1) Books

Our main problem here has been to reach agreement on the scope of the library's holdings. Traditionally the library has defined its scope generously to include all books within the interest of members of the profession; thus we have ranged from popular and general books on the fine arts and aesthetics and sociology, to exact and advanced works in limited fields of scholarship. The former classes of book have been included largely in response to the demand for the library to satisfy recreative needs, the latter mostly in response to particular demands of research workers.

With a limited book-purchasing fund, it is certain that extension in this way to the borderland subjects must leave a smaller amount available for the purchase of books in the main body of the collection.

If the policy of co-operation with neighbour institutions is carried out, it is probable that our obligations to buy borderland books will be reduced by making these more easily available to members in other libraries, either by the granting of reader facilities in the other libraries or by borrowing from them for use in the R.I.B.A. A group of sub-committees was appointed to

consider in detail the scope and the manner of co-operation with other institutions. We report our conclusions on this in detail below.

The following are our general conclusions with regard to the book collection.

*Book Selection.* We agreed that the health of the library will largely be shown by the quality of the book collection and, above all, by the quality of purchases. *The existence of a strong and representative book purchasing committee is necessary.* We suggest that the importance of the book purchasing side of its work should be brought home to whatever committee is put in charge of the library when standing committees are reconstituted after the war.

An essential part of the book purchasing process is the collection of suggestions. *The library staff should have time and opportunity to study all possible sources of information on new publications and book sale catalogues to maintain the quality of the library.*

*Purchasing grant.* This policy to be effective must be backed by a grant adequate to assure that, if purchasing is planned and discreet, no book which should be in the library has ever to be rejected for lack of money.

It is certain that the library should have a larger sum available for purchases, particularly of foreign books and of old books available in auction rooms.

*We are of the opinion that to meet its obligations fully, at least £100 a year more should be available for current purchases.* During the course of our discussion, the bequest from Mr. Andrew Prentice was reported to us. We understand that the amount received each alternate year from this fund is approximately £180. We think it proper that a large part of the Prentice Bequest should be used to maintain a really substantial reserve for the occasional purchase of books, drawings and prints of great value and importance. In the past, without a reserve, these have unavoidably escaped the Institute. Our proposal is that the additional sum of £100 on our purchasing moneys should be made up by an increment of the normal purchasing grant of £55 and by a contribution from the Prentice Bequest of £45, leaving the remaining half of the Prentice Bequest as an accumulating reserve.

#### (2) Periodicals

Before the war the library received about 200 periodicals of an annual value of about £200. Almost all were received in exchange for the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL, and only £30 was spent in subscriptions.

A serious problem exists now and must be solved after the war owing to the library's failure to receive enemy and enemy-occupied country journals during the war. In Autumn 1939 the library received 67 periodicals from Europe, which ceased to arrive at the start of war. All but 13 of these are journals of considerable importance, and the Committee should endeavour to complete the runs.

The library's periodicals collection is among its most valuable assets, and cannot be allowed to remain defective owing to gaps that have developed during the war. Once the war gaps have been filled, we can hope to receive most of our journals in exchange as hitherto.

In the financial summary at the end of the report we have given a figure of £60, but hope that a large part of this will not be needed.

#### (3) The Prints and Drawings Collection

This collection is of great value and in constant use. The question of the index to the collection and accommodation are the two outstanding problems with reference to the maintenance of the existing collection and its expansion. We believe that the amount of money we propose for the library grant should be adequate to maintain and increase the collection. The same general remarks which were made about the purchase of books and the desirability of having a library staff competent to follow sales and to be well informed on books available in the market applies equally to drawings.

The Committee wish the R.I.B.A. library to be the central depository for architectural drawings in Britain and hope that it



may be possible to work in close association with the National Buildings Record, so that drawings which pass through their hands may be deposited with the R.I.B.A., if they are suitable material for our collection.

In continuation of R.I.B.A.'s pre-war policy of passing photographs to the Courtauld Institute, the R.I.B.A. would pass photographs that it receives in future to the N.B.R.

#### (4) Information Bureau

A modern library is much concerned with pamphlets, newspaper cuttings and information memoranda of every conceivable variety and shape. In the past decade this Information Bureau material in the R.I.B.A. library has been developed in scale and importance. Any plan for the future must pay attention to it and provide ample scope for its development. In the course of our review we examined a large amount of this material in detail.

The major sections considered by us are as follows:

- Information File.
- File of Legal Cases.
- Ordnance Map Collection.
- Microfilm Library.
- Government Publications Information Service.

*Information File.* This is the vertical file of all material which cannot be stood on shelves; an increasingly large and important section of the library. It has been possible to make considerable improvement to the file during the past months and plans are being developed for its further extension and improvement.

*File of Legal Cases.* This had to be discontinued during the war owing to lack of staff. It should be re-started.

*Ordnance Map Collection.* Constant demands are expressed for the formation of a complete 25-in. and 6-in. Ordnance Survey of Britain. The possibility of forming such a collection was discussed by the pre-war Library Committee and was rejected, largely on account of cost. *We also are of the opinion that nothing can be done immediately to provide such a collection in the R.I.B.A., though we recommend the development of the Ordnance Maps pool started during the war.*

*Microfilm Library.* At present this consists of about 15 items, but is certain to increase. No special provision is needed at present, though in time a better reading machine will be wanted than the home-made one we use now.

*Government Publications Information Service.* The library service, possibly somewhat developed, as will be possible if the Committee plans for accommodation and staff are implemented, would undoubtedly make valuable contributions to any legal service. It would be necessary for the library to obtain necessary books and do as much analytical indexing as needed. The responsibility of our Committee could not be considered to extend beyond this—its proper service as a library organisation.

#### (5) Documentation

The documentation material under this heading includes everything compiled primarily as a means of leading the reader to the information he needs. In this present report we do not deal with the Main Card Catalogue, which is generally in a satisfactory state and up to date; nor do we deal with the classification system as a whole.

The following are the sections of documentation material which exist or are outstandingly subject to improvement or which do not but should exist:

- (a) The Review of Periodicals.
- (b) Duplicated Bibliographies.
- (c) Special Indexes.
- (d) "Grey Book."
- (e) Union Catalogue.
- (f) Drawings, prints and maps Index.

(a) *The Review of Periodicals.* This is the most complete review of its kind published, is an invaluable tool for internal service and an effective ambassador. The question was raised whether this should be published in the JOURNAL as hitherto. *We recom-*

*mend that publication should continue, and believe the present system of approximately bi-monthly publication in the JOURNAL satisfactory.* We are aware that many members may find the material uninteresting, but we believe that as the challenge for greater efficiency in the profession is taken up, more of our members will recognise the importance of this service and use it.

(b) *Duplicated Bibliographies.* *The library should be encouraged to continue the production of these bibliographies and to bear in mind the desirability of extending them to include abstracts in so far as means for the production of abstracts are available. We recommend that all bibliographies other than those produced for students' use should be priced and paid for by non-members.*

(c) *Special Indexes.* The library compiles and in the course of years has had added to it from other sources a considerable number of cumulative indexes, e.g. of all the illustrations and descriptions in 30 or 40 different works on British country houses. The librarian should be encouraged to obtain indexes produced by other institutions and to compile further indexes. An index of this sort once compiled contributes greatly to speed and accuracy in tracing references.

(d) *"Grey Book": Index of Architects' Work.* This is an index of architects' published work, one of the most important of all library tools and one demanding immediate and extensive attention to make it as orderly and useful as it should be.

*The Grey Book in its present form is most unsatisfactory; we recommend that special attention be given to its improvement and that it may be desirable to have the whole index transferred to cards. We estimate that this will cost approximately £250.*

(e) *Union Catalogue.* In the discussion with other bodies referred to below it was suggested that the leading libraries in each field should be encouraged to form Union Catalogues of the book holdings of other institutions. If our proposals are carried out, the library would maintain a Union Index on Architecture: i.e. on historical and aesthetic aspects of architecture, and on the planning and design generally of all types of buildings.

(f) *Index of Drawings, Prints and Maps.* We had it strongly impressed on us that a large amount of work has to be done to create full indexes to the collection and to make its general order as good as it should be. When the library opened in Portland Place a rough and ready open access system was designed and has proved tolerably efficient for comparatively low-grade use. Preoccupation with the book catalogue and the enormous tasks which flooded the library on our arrival in Portland Place prevented the completion of the full index. This should now be done. The Union Index of architectural graphic records is now maintained by the National Buildings Record.

#### CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER LIBRARIES

Early in our work it was agreed that the library's relationships with other bodies with a view to the effectiveness of co-operative services required study. Accordingly, a sub-committee on library resources and co-operation was appointed. The sub-committee held several meetings. They stated their conviction that efficient library services on behalf of R.I.B.A. members can only be developed to the fullest extent on the basis of co-operation between the R.I.B.A. and its neighbour institutions and intelligence services. They recommended that meetings of representatives of all important libraries and research institutions should be formed to consider the problems of co-operation under the three following heads:

- (i) Architecture—the practice of the architectural profession, building planning, historical studies, etc., and the art of architecture and associated arts.
- (ii) Building science technology.
- (iii) Town and Country Planning.

Meetings of all three groups were held, representative of the most important institutions with which the library is already in contact.

In the fields of building science and technology and physical



planning, it was generally agreed that the present was a good time to start co-operative activity, and that the most immediately effective action could be taken in the establishment of co-operative bibliographical services. It was proposed by the group meetings and accepted by us that in the case of town and country planning the Ministry of Town and Country Planning, and in the case of building science and technology the Ministry of Works, should be asked to shoulder the responsibility of maintaining the co-operative bibliographical services in their respective fields. We were asked to convene special meetings of representatives to state a case for the establishment of such services which could be presented to the two Ministers. In both cases we had advice given to us that such overtures would be favourably considered. Owing to pressure of work these special meetings to draft the statement have not yet been held.

We attach special importance to the following schemes for co-operative work:

- (a) Co-ordinated book purchase—a likely means of effecting economies by eliminating needless overlapping. Such economy is only possible if efficient inter-library lending and reading facilities exist (see (c), (d) and (e) below).
- (b) Establishment of central "union catalogues."
- (c) Inter-library lending services.
- (d) Inter-library reader privileges.
- (e) Services of documentary reproduction (photostat and microfilm).
- (f) General co-ordination with national and international schemes of library co-operation.

Properly organised co-operation should improve services and lead to economy.

## ACCOMMODATION

### General Considerations

The problem of accommodation is not simply one of finding space for about five years' accumulated accessions, but is largely controlled by the decisions reached on the character desired by the Institute for its library, the quality and size of the service and by the quality and numbers of staff. These things in their turn are conditioned by the type and quantity of accommodation.

Some of our general decisions and opinions on accommodation are summarised below.

In the course of our discussion it was evident that more accommodation would be needed and on our recommendation the Institute has acquired a lease of the top floor of No. 68 Portland Place.

When the library was planned generous estimates were made for extension and development, but, along with all other departments, the Library had to be content with less room than was really wanted.

Much has been learnt during the war and most of all perhaps of what is the desirable character for a library such as ours.

*Character.* The outstanding merit of the war-time library has been the friendliness and comfort of the Reception Room with its large windows open to the floor; the comparative quiet and detachment of the library enhanced by the view of activity outside; its cosiness on a dull day and its brightness on a sunny day. We bore these advantages in mind when considering improvements to the peace-time library.

There is no direct way of reproducing the virtues of the first floor room on the third and fourth floors, but we strongly recommend that if our proposals for the addition of study rooms are carried out, care should be taken to see that as far as possible the desired character is given to them.

### Book Accommodation

No very difficult problems arise. Shelf space for some decades can be provided by following the original plans for expansion. A few changes are desirable, the most important being the provision of presses down the centre of the Main Library for large folios which hitherto have been shelved in the lower parts of the projecting ranges. We regard these new folio presses as important and immediately necessary.

*Loan Library.* The space now used by the loan library is all it can have in the future, except that a small amount of additional shelving can be fitted. Limitation of space in the case of the loan library is not actually very serious, though it compels the adoption of a particular policy. The collection must be constantly winnowed to throw out out-of-date and shabby books. This could be done at once, eliminating probably 5 per cent. of the collection.

### Prints and Drawings Accommodation

This is a serious problem. Economies in the original scheme severely limit our accommodation. Any extension or development of the collection is impossible without more space. We propose that the "dark store" should be made exclusively a drawings store, the material previously in this store being moved to the back rooms of No. 68. Additional shelving and approximately 100 more "solander" boxes of various sizes will be needed.

## ACOUSTIC TREATMENT OF THE MAIN LIBRARY AND PERIODICAL ROOM

We received a report from the librarian which was substantially confirmed by our own observations and experience that the many large hard plaster wall and ceiling surfaces in the pre-war library served as reflectors which carried every noise, however reasonable in origin, throughout the library. We were convinced that a serious effort should be made to remedy this fault.

At our request Mr. Hope Bagenal and Mr. Allen, of the Building Research Station, the latter a member of the Committee, surveyed the acoustics of the library and submitted proposals which we accepted and include now in our report as definite recommendations . . . .

### STAFF

We have not found it easy to calculate the staff size with entirely satisfactory accuracy. This is partly due to the fact that while we foresee an increase in the use of the library after the war, there is also likely to be an increase in the efficiency of its equipment and methods; it is not easily possible to calculate how far these off-set each other so that improved and larger services can be provided by a staff of the same size that it was before the war, or only slightly larger.

It is clear that before the war the staff was barely adequate and that some large tasks such as the classification of drawings and prints and the compilation of the drawings catalogue could not be done for lack of staff.

We do not feel justified in asking for staff increases at present, except as regards the librarian's own time as mentioned in the next paragraph. We suggest that additional appointments may have to be made before many years have passed.

Our principal recommendation is that the librarian shall no longer be editor of the JOURNAL in a full sense, but that he should be *literary editor* only. Release from the routine business of journal production will make a considerably larger part of his time available in the library. Similarly, his secretary's time, previously shared with the JOURNAL, should be given solely to the library.

The addition to the staff which these changes will make should be adequate for immediate needs.

## THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE

We recommend that the control of the library on behalf of Council should be in a Committee of 12 persons reflecting the various interests of library users and sides of library work. The Committee should be nominated by the President and appointed by Council. At least one member of the Committee should be a member of Council. The Committee should elect its own Honorary Officers.

The Committee should direct the librarian in his day to day responsibilities and should be directly responsible for book purchasing. It should have power to appoint sub-committees.

# The Relative Efficiency of Single and Multiple Windows

By PERCY J. WALDRAM, F.S.I.

The first thing which strikes a practical architect when he considers the N.P.L. tables\* from which he is advised to select the dimensions of his windows, like the scantlings of floor joists, is their very limited range. Not only are they restricted to windows not exceeding 6 ft. in height, which renders them useless for many interiors, e.g. school class rooms, but they are confined to the performance of single windows acting alone. This does not necessarily indicate that there is any advantage to be gained by lighting interiors with single wide windows, nor that there is any official objection to multiple windows of traditional proportions. The latter are not merely pleasing, they give the maximum of lighting efficiency per square foot of glass, a somewhat striking and unexpected example of the fact that beauty so often rewards design evolved by laborious trial and error on strictly utilitarian lines.

The absence of data of the efficiency of multiple windows necessarily follows from the fact that the new methods of measurement, unlike those which they claim to supersede, are only applicable to single windows. Multiple windows mutually reinforce each other, and to credit each of two or more windows in the same room only with the lighting capacity of a single window acting alone, necessarily understates their value. It is, therefore, a matter of some importance to enquire as to what extent the error involved is material.

With this in view the lighting capacity of a typical unobstructed window 3 ft. wide by 6 ft. high has been measured in terms of the principal official criterion of efficiency, viz.: the depth of penetration back from the centre line of the window of various daylight factor values on a table plane at sill level. This has been done for the three cases of the window acting alone, and as one of two and one of three similar windows spaced 6 ft. apart centre to centre. The results have been plotted on a graph—Fig. 1, upon which are dimensioned the extent of the errors involved in the calculated depths of penetration of the three different daylight factor values, 0.5 per cent., 1 per cent. and 2 per cent., which the official instructions have adopted as being ruling criteria.

It will be noted that the penetrations in Fig. 1 are plotted in terms of sky factors whereas in the N.P.L. tables they are tabulated for different values of daylight factor. The total net natural illumination represented by the term daylight factor consists almost entirely of the light contributed by unobstructed sky, the sky factor, with a small addition by diffuse reflection from walls, ceilings and other obstructions, less what little is lost in transmission through window glass. Of these only the sky

factor is definite and conveniently measurable, the other two factors being usually about equal. From the preface to the N.P.L. tables it would appear that the daylight factor has been taken at 80 per cent. of the sky factor to allow for moderately dirty glass and the diffused light factor disregarded. As will be seen from the dotted line marked N.P.L. on Fig. 1, this heavy and possibly excessive discount makes but little difference to the calculated penetration on account of the rapidity with

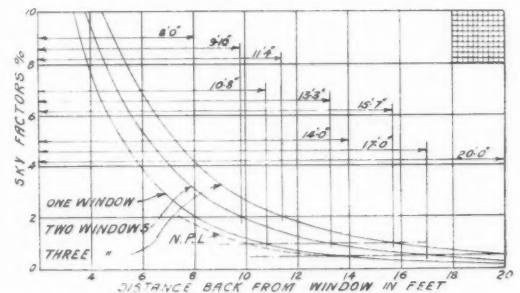


Fig. 1

which the sky factor changes from point to point in an interior. The result of any enquiry into relative efficiency would, of course, be the same whether the daylight factor were assumed to be 80 per cent., 100 per cent., or any other fixed proportion of the sky factor. It was therefore considered preferable to plot all calculations as to relative efficiency in terms of the sky factor and to avoid any question as to the proper discount or addition, if any, to convert sky factors into daylight factors.

The differences in the relative penetration of light from windows acting alone or in partnership are clearly very material indeed. No reference to such differences appears in the published tables. Fortunately this omission is not so serious as it seems. There is a simple method of allowing for them by means of which the tables or any similar data of the capabilities of single windows acting alone can be applied without serious practical error to at least a limited number of multiple windows acting in partnership.

\* The Natural Lighting of Houses and Flats with Graded Daylight Factor Tables. D.S.I.R. H.M.S.O. 4d.

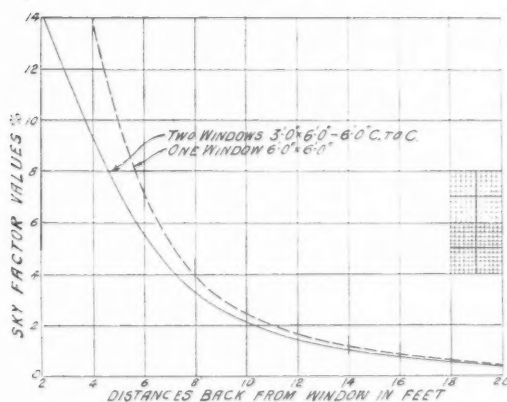


Fig. 2

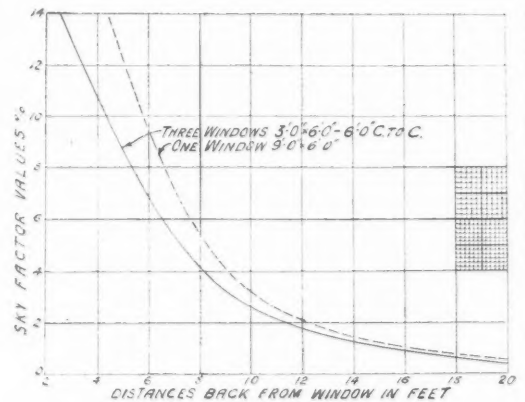


Fig. 3

Comparison of Fig. 1 with the N.P.L. tables for unobstructed windows indicates that there is little difference between the penetration of sky factor values shown on Fig. 1 for each of two windows 3 ft. by 6 ft. and 3 ft. apart, and the penetration of daylight factor values according to the tables from a single window of the same aggregate width, viz. 6 ft. wide by 6 ft. high. On Fig. 1 the penetrations of 0.5 per cent. sky factor for one window acting alone and for one of two windows are given as 14 ft. and 17 ft. respectively. In the tables the corresponding figures for one window 3 ft. by 6 ft. and one 6 ft. by 6 ft. are 13.1 and 16.8 ft. For 1 per cent. sky factor the relative figures are :

	Fig. 1.	10 ft. 8 in. and 13 ft. 3 in.
N.P.L.		10 ft. 0 in. " 13 ft. 0 in.
and for 2 per cent. sky factor :	Fig. 1.	8 ft. 0 in. " 9 ft. 10 in.
N.P.L.		7 ft. 4 in. " 9 ft. 8 in.

Unfortunately the tables cease at widths of 8 ft. In view of the stated discount for dirty glass in the official figures, this opens up a welcome probability that within limits no practical error would be involved by assuming multiple windows to have the same capacity as that of a single window of the same aggregate breadth.

In order to ascertain to what extent such an assumption would be safe, comparison graphs (Figs. 2 and 3) have been prepared indicating by firm lines the sky factor values at various distances back from one of two and one of three windows, 3 ft. by 6 ft. at 6 ft. centres, and by dotted lines the values at the same distances back from single windows 6 ft. and 9 ft. wide respectively. These indicate that, as would be expected, the difference between multiple and single windows of the same total width is least at the low sky factor values which obtain at positions furthest from the windows, where the angular lateral displacement of multiple windows is least, becoming more material at the higher sky factor values to be found at positions nearer to the windows, where the lateral angular displacement of multiple over single windows of the same aggregate width is greater.

Fortunately at positions near to unobstructed windows in normal rooms, where the natural lighting is adequate or good, the human eye is unconscious of differences of sky factor values which are not only large but huge. The designer is in fact only seriously concerned in practice with the comparatively low sky factor values at positions furthest from the windows ; and it is in this area that Figs. 2 and 3 show only negligible differences between the sky factor values of single and multiple windows of the same aggregate width.

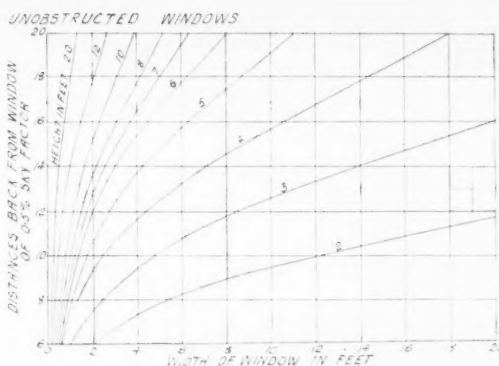


Fig. 4.

It may, therefore, be concluded that no material error would be involved by applying the N.P.L. tables or similar data of penetration of sky factor or daylight factor values up to, say, 0.5 per cent. by single wide windows to narrower multiple windows of the same aggregate width, up to say three windows spaced at distances centre to centre of about twice the width of each of such narrower windows. This should be equally true for unobstructed windows and for windows facing horizontal obstructions.

The severe and rather paralysing limitation of the scope of the tables was possibly dictated by practical considerations as to the labour involved and the repellent appearance of very long columns of figures. If so it could have been avoided by presenting the data in the form of graphs rather than tables. For example, Fig. 4 enables the penetration of 0.5 per cent. sky factor by any unobstructed window up to 20 ft. by 20 ft. to be read off at once. Similar, and if necessary closer or more extended graphs for any desired values of daylight factor or sky factor can be set out with very little labour from a set of "position graphs" of which examples were given in the *Journal R.I.B.A.* of March, 1944, and the *Builder* of September 29, 1944.

## The Festival of St. Luke the Evangelist, Patron of the Arts

Mr. A. L. Roberts [F.], who represented the R.I.B.A. at the service in St. Paul's Cathedral on St. Luke's Day, writes as follows :

Those who attended the service in celebration of the Fine Arts in St. Paul's Cathedral on the occasion of the Festival of St. Luke—the 18th October—cannot, I feel sure, have failed to be both impressed and inspired by its spiritual beauty.

At the reception in the Library at Guildhall, which followed the service, Mr. Charles Wheeler, R.A., P.R.B.S., explained the origin and purpose of the celebration in the following words : " It is briefly this—to provide an occasion on which the lovers of the Arts can get together and rejoice that they are given sight, perception with which to see and appreciate lovely things, and also to be glad and grateful that the artists have acquired skill of hand and brain which enables them to make beautiful things."

The idea seems to have sprung from a letter which the late Sir Henry Wood sent to *The Times* on the subject of the St. Cecilia's Day Celebration in 1942, out of which came the idea that the Visual Arts, as well as the Oral Arts, might have a festival and a patron saint. A letter from Mr. Charles Wheeler, making this proposal, was published in *The Times* on the 8th December, 1942.

It happened that the Painter Stainers' Company had always held their annual feast on St. Luke's Day, so it was natural that the Master of that Worshipful Company should take the lead in an effort to get the idea started and established as a recurring Festival of Fine Arts.

At the reception the Master of the Painter Stainers' Company—Mr. B. J. Nicholson—was supported by Presidents and representatives of many Royal Societies, who spoke in favour of the idea.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress graced the assembly with

their presence, and Archbishop Lord Lang was among many distinguished guests.

The members of the committee which organised the first festival included : Mr. Charles Wheeler, R.A., P.R.B.S., the Rev. Canon S. A. Alexander, M.A., Mr. R. T. D. Stoneham, Mr. Bernard Briant—Past Masters of the Painter Stainers' Company ; Mr. Gilbert Bayes—Past President of the Royal Society of British Sculptors ; Major T. F. Guy Paget, D.L., J.P., and Mr. B. J. Nicholson, the Master of the Painter Stainers' Company. The Honorary Secretary to the Committee is Mr. W. A. D. Englefield.

In his address Mr. Wheeler specially referred to the debt of gratitude which the committee owed to Canon Alexander, both for his work on the committee and for arranging the service, for which he specially wrote the prayer and the beautiful words of the processional hymn, which was set to most attractive music by Dr. Marchant.

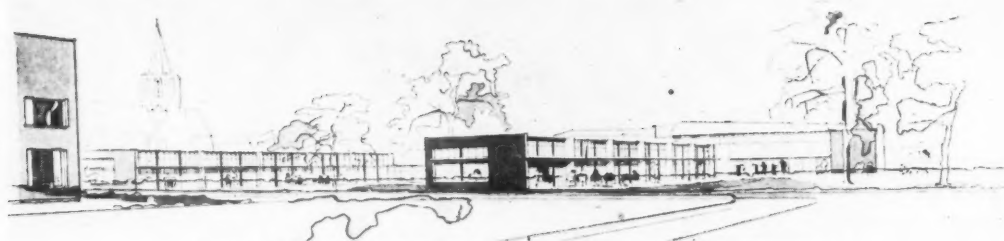
At the service the address was given by Archbishop Lord Lang, D.D.

There are many, I feel sure, who will agree that there is much to be said in favour of a spiritual approach to the idea of co-operation between the organisations concerned with the well-being of all the Fine Arts, which should find their respective places in the works of architects.

Unfortunately, the general public have yet to appreciate the fact that the spiritual significance of architecture and the Fine Arts has a value which is something more than a mere financial consideration.

Nevertheless, I think that the movement is one of great importance, aimed in the right direction, and one in which our Royal Institute should take a leading part.





A design for a school in the New Middlesbrough by Justin Blanco White [A.]

## The Middlesbrough Plan at the R.I.B.A.

### THE OPENING BY SIR STEPHEN TALLENTS

The Exhibition of the Middlesbrough Plan at the R.I.B.A. was opened by Sir Stephen Tallents, K.C.M.G., on Tuesday, 9 October, Mr. A. L. Roberts [F.], Vice-President, was in the chair, and among others who spoke were Mr. Alfred Edwards, newly elected M.P. for East Middlesbrough, Mr. R. Sutcliffe, Borough Treasurer, Professor Sir Charles Reilly and Lord Greenwood, Chairman of Messrs. Dorman Long. The following are extracts from some of the speeches.

**SIR STEPHEN TALLENTS, K.C.M.G. :** My first words should be to offer my congratulations to the town of Middlesbrough for having made this exhibition possible. As I see it, Middlesbrough realised that in order to plan wisely for the future it is necessary to begin with a thorough survey which includes the history, the present circumstances and the future needs of the community. Middlesbrough, having recognised that, entrusted the task to Mr. Max Lock. Then Middlesbrough recognised, as also did Mr. Max Lock, that in order to make a thorough survey and prepare an efficient plan it is necessary to go into counsel with the local authority and with its officials. Lastly, it is necessary to go into consultation with those who live in the homes and tread the streets of the town. The material in this exhibition shows that Mr. Max Lock and his team did that, and I think the material also shows us that they had their reward.

Planning goes so deep and spreads so wide that no single man can hope to command all the skills and all the knowledge which are necessary to build up an efficient plan. This plan is essentially a team work job right through, and I think it is an admirable testimony to that method of conducting a survey and creating a plan.

There is another feature of the plan which appeals very much to me. Middlesbrough evidently recognised that, if it was truly to ascertain and faithfully to report to its people the needs of the community and what the proper measure of its future ambitions should be, it should not commission a chocolate-box portrait or what I suppose would now be called a pin-up portrait. On the contrary, it should set out to obtain a truthful picture of the dark spots as well as the bright ones and resolutely depict the good and the bad together. I suppose it requires a certain courage to do that and, when it has been done, to have the results shown in London. But I do not think that any stranger to Middlesbrough will leave this exhibition without having a higher opinion of that famous northern town than he had when he came into the room. It seems to me good that, instead of laying down one grandiose continuing programme, they have divided their programme into three stages of five years, fifteen years and thirty years. That helps to avoid the danger of sites being held up in advance of some very big scheme and thus not earning revenue and preventing the business of the town going forward whilst the first stage of the scheme is being carried out.

Finally, I would say this : All exhibitions, I think, especially those of the severer type, tend to become confused and not to show clearly what they set out to do. This exhibition, I think, is a beautiful exception.

**Professor Sir CHARLES REILLY :** There is one extraordinary fact which ought to be known all over England. It has been discovered in this survey that, taking the case of secondary schools which have an entrance examination, more than nine times as many children living in council houses entered the secondary schools as entered them from the slums, although the children came from practically the same income level groups. That shows the effect of environment. It is the good life that enables the child to live and become a great man, and that, of course, is the object of town planning.

I cannot help dilating a little on the model town. It is so different from the old town. The different levels are interesting ; people would like to walk about the town and see one building over the other. To-day architects have the advantage of concrete, glass and new materials of all kinds, with which they can build to any height, but they do not often take advantage of them for that purpose. We have here a new picturesqueness in the way of heights, and I am also glad to see that Mr. Max Lock and his team have preserved a unity as well as giving us this interesting picturesqueness.

**LORD GREENWOOD :** As chairman of Dorman Long, I am naturally interested in everything that makes for the health and happiness of the people of Middlesbrough. We are not local but world-wide in our trading interests. Whilst I cannot agree with everything that Mr. Max Lock has produced and suggested, I certainly congratulate him on having produced something that I, at any rate, have never seen so well done before.

As chairman of Dorman Long, I wish Middlesbrough well, and if other firms were as wise as they ought to be they would seize the opportunities presented by Middlesbrough. Under the Tees-side development scheme we shall have a development in river, in rail, in road and later, no doubt, in air transport, which will make Middlesbrough what it ought to be, that is, one of the greatest industrial centres and sea ports in the realm or in the world. I am strongly in favour of the scheme and my firm is ready to spend millions on it, and we have the good will of the Government behind us. If I had the power I would issue one command as an old colonel—"Middlesbrough, by the right, quick march."

**MR. ALFRED EDWARDS :** The command of Lord Greenwood to Middlesbrough to turn to the right was, I am afraid, rather belated, because recently Middlesbrough turned wholly to the left !

I am very glad that people here acknowledge that there is something due to Middlesbrough for having the foresight to engage men like Mr. Max Lock and his team to plan a more beautiful and up-to-date town and show what can be done by people who have ideas and a progressive spirit. They have done their job, and it is Middlesbrough that is on trial now. Will they carry it through ? They have the opportunity. It is a very serious thing to turn down or to compromise with a plan like this. It is a magnificent scheme, and I am here to endorse it.

**MR. ROBERT SUTCLIFFE,** Borough Surveyor of Middlesbrough : On behalf of the authority that I represent, I wish to join with Mr. Edwards in expressing our thanks to the Institute for having placed this magnificent building at the disposal of Mr. Max Lock and his workers.

The plan has not yet been fully considered by my Council. I am quite optimistic with regard to the future. I want to say this, and I do not want it to be misunderstood : there is a certain trend of thought on the Council, and it will not surprise me if this particular plan is not accepted, but this plan will mould what is accepted, and that is its value. It will have promoted that thought which I am sure will lead to the acceptance of some plan which in the main will be Mr. Max Lock's plan. Mr. Max Lock has created a name in Middlesbrough which will live for a long time.

# PRACTICE NOTES

EDITED BY CHARLES WOODWARD [A.]

## WAR DAMAGE

### Emergency Powers

The Prime Minister said that the Government propose to allow the Emergency Powers (Defence) Act, 1939, to expire on 24 February next. (9 October 1945.)

(Under the provisions of the Town and Country (General Interim Development) Order 1945 the Order will consequently remain in force until 24 February next unless previously revoked. The two years during which the powers given by the Requisitioned Land and War Works Act 1945 must be exercised will be calculated from 24 February next, but there are indications in proposed legislation now before Parliament that for some purposes this period may be extended.)

### War-Damaged Property (Rebuilding)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that under the combined operation of the War Damage Act and the Town and Country Planning Act 1944, the treatment accorded to an owner of a war-damaged property in a reconstruction area where a value payment replaces a cost of works payment is substantially the same as that accorded to the owner of an undamaged property in such an area. It is difficult to justify better treatment for the former than the latter. The Chancellor added that he was in consultation with the Minister of Town and Country Planning on the whole matter. (9 October 1945.)

### House Repairs (Payment Basis)

Asked whether the present system of repairing houses on a cost-plus basis is to be continued, the Minister of Health replied that much of the repair to war-damaged houses must continue to be done by local authorities on a cost-plus percentage profit contract, but every effort is being made to secure fixed-price contracts in the repair of the more seriously damaged houses. (23 October 1945.)

Asked whether, where building materials forming part of war-damaged houses are looted through delay in granting licences to carry out the necessary first-aid repairs, such loss may be included in war damage claims, the Chancellor of the Exchequer replied: Not at present. I am trying to simplify this Bill now that the risk of further war damage has disappeared. (23 October 1945.)

## BUILDING REGULATION

### R.I.B.A. Standard Form of Contract. July 1939. (Revised 1945).

As announced in the last issue of the JOURNAL the R.I.B.A. Standard Form of Contract issued in July 1939 has now been revised for use in post-war conditions. The revision consists in the deletion of the original clause 25 headed "Provisions in the event of war" and the substitution of a new clause 25. There are no other revisions in the document.

The new clause is divided into three parts, the first part dealing with fluctuations. The contract sum is the amount for which the contractor undertakes to carry out the work and is based on the rates of wages, emoluments and expenses payable under the rules of the National Joint Council for the Building Industry together with the market price of materials, both as at the date of tender. So far as it is possible the tender represents the cost of the work at that time, but if there is any alteration in the Rules during the continuance of the work which affects the sums payable to workmen these become a net addition to or a net deduction from the contract sum, as the case may be. Similarly, alterations in the prices of materials will be either a net addition to or a net deduction from the contract sum. Any expenses arising from the Essential Works Orders or the Uniformity Agreement if applied to the work will form a net addition to the contract sum, as these expenses cannot be accurately estimated. The prices of materials upon which the tender is based can be inserted in a list attached to the Bills of Quantities by either the contractor or the Quantity Surveyor. The contractor must incorporate the fluctuation clauses in sub-contracts.

The contractor's profit included in the contract sum must not be altered in any way in consequence of any addition to or deduction from the contract sum due to the provisions of this clause. Extra work is to be valued in accordance with the prices and rates of wages consequent upon additions to or deductions from the contract sum made under the provisions of this clause.

The second part of the new clause deals with War Risks and provides that in the event of hostilities or warlike operations with any foreign power involving either party to the contract in loss or expense beyond that provided for or reasonably contemplated by the contract, then the employment of the contractor may be terminated by either party and the work executed up to the date of the determination is valued in accordance with the provisions of the contract.

The third part of the clause provides for possible war damage due to the explosion of undetected bombs. The contractor is under no liability to repair the war damage and is to be paid the value of the work executed before the damage occurred, together with the cost of repairing the war damage on terms to be agreed or on prime cost plus a reasonable profit.

The R.I.B.A. Form of Contract adapted for use by Local Authorities has been similarly revised and will soon be available.

### Advice to Intending Purchasers of Land for Building Purposes

The Minister of Town and Country Planning has issued the following statement:—

Land is often offered for sale for building purposes on which, in fact, no building is likely to be allowed. If you buy such land with the intention of building on it and then find that you cannot get planning permission, you may be left with it on your hands and be compelled to sell it again at a loss. You may, indeed, find that you cannot sell it at all. It is therefore wise to get advice. You should consult the Local Authority in order that they may tell you whether you would be likely to get permission to build on a particular site or whether you are taking a risk in buying the plot for building purposes.

The Minister has asked Local Authorities to ensure that enquiries arising from the above statement are dealt with as quickly and simply as possible, and that where more than one authority is concerned arrangements should be made to deal with enquiries through a single agency so as to avoid referring the enquirer to more than one office.

### Tendering for Government Constructional Contracts

All Government works contracts are at present placed in accordance with a definite procedure which was drawn up in May 1942 in consultation with the Building and Civil Engineering Industries. The Minister of Works having consulted the National Federation of Building Trades Employers, the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors and the Scottish National Building Trades Federation, has accepted the unanimous advice given by the Employers' Organisations that the emergency arrangements for the selection of firms to tender can now be safely discontinued. The Minister has therefore decided to discontinue as from 31 October 1945, the central and regional control of tendering for Government building and civil engineering contracts. This statement of the Minister was issued by the Ministry of Works in a communication dated 3 October 1945.

### Utilisation of Structural Materials

The Ministry of Health have issued a circular to all Local Authorities in England dealing with the utilisation of structural materials arising from the demolition of Shelters, Civil Defence Works, Emergency Water Supplies, etc. The Circular 175/45 dated 2 October 1945, indicates some uses to which material can be put, particularly in housing programmes.

## TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

### London Development Plans

The Minister of Town and Country Planning said that much progress has been made in the study of Professor Abercrombie's Report and proposals for the Greater London Area and that he is intending shortly to call a conference of the authorities concerned in order to discuss with them possible lines of co-ordinated action. (9 October 1945.)

### Historic Buildings

The Minister of Town and Country Planning announced that he had appointed a Committee to advise him in connection with the compilation of lists of historic buildings with the following terms of reference: To advise the Minister upon all matters connected with the administration of Sections 42 and 43 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1944. Sir Eric Maclagan has accepted the chairmanship of the Committee. Other members are H. S. Goodhart-Rendel [F.], W. G. Holford [F.], John Summerson [F.], S. E. Dykes Bower [F.]. (9 October 1945.)



**Town and Country Planning Act, 1944**

The Lord Chancellor has now made Rules under the Eighth Schedule of the above Act for the Acquisition of Land (Compensation for War Damaged Land). The Rules are dated 28 September, 1945. (S.R. & O. 1945 No. 1216 (L.19) Land, Acquisition of, England.)

**HOUSING****Private Building**

Asked whether building firms can obtain supplies of labour and materials to enable them to undertake the building of houses for individual purchasers for their own occupation, the Minister of Health replied that where the local authority license the building of a house by a private builder, the builder is authorised to obtain labour and materials as necessary, and within the limits of what is possible at the present time. (22 October 1945.)

**Housing (Temporary Accommodation) Act, 1944**

In answer to a question the Minister of Health said that there is nothing in Section 6 (6) of the above Act as it stands to prevent land used for the erection of temporary houses being subsequently appropriated for any other approved purpose for which a local authority are empowered to acquire land. (25 October 1945.)

**Selling Price Control**

Asked what action he proposed to take on the report of the Inter-Departmental Committee on the Selling Price of Houses the Minister of Health said that in view of the practical difficulties involved, including particularly the shortage of valuers, to which the Committee in their valuable Report themselves draw attention, he could hold out no prospect of legislation to implement the recommendations in their Report. (11 October 1945.)

**Wall Paper**

The President of the Board of Trade in answer to a question said that no authorisation is required to use wallpaper in new houses or for repair and maintenance work to existing houses. There is no restriction on the distribution of wall paper supplies, nor any direction to particular users. (15 October 1945.)

**LABOUR AND PERSONNEL****Release of Architects' Assistants**

Asked whether consideration is being given to the release under Scheme B of assistants to architects in private practice as well as to

assistant architects, surveyors and engineers in the Forces if they are applied for by local authorities, the Minister of Health replied in the affirmative. (11 October 1945.)

**Local Authorities' Technical Staffs**

Asked what specific action, other than demobilisation under Class B, he is taking so that architects, surveyors and other technical staff needed by local authorities to enable them to make progress with their housing work can be released without further delay from the Services, the Minister of Labour replied that no action is contemplated to release members of the staffs of local authorities from the Forces otherwise than in Class A or Class B. (23 October 1945.)

**Architectural Students (University Courses)**

In reply to a question the Minister of Labour said that it had been decided that students holding scholarships for the purpose of taking an architectural course at a University may start such courses this year on the same conditions as students holding Arts scholarships. (16 October 1945.)

**Working Rules**

Working Rule 2A of the Rules of the National Joint Council for the Building Industry in respect of payment for time lost by operatives through inclement weather came into force from the week beginning 8 October. Working Rule 2B regarding termination of employment came into force as from the same date.

These two Rules have been published by the National Joint Council together with explanatory notes and can be obtained at 11 Weymouth Street, W.1, price 1s. 6d.

**REPRINTS OF PRACTICE NOTES**

We regret that it has been impossible to despatch the reprints of Practice Notes to subscribers without considerable delay, which has been due largely to the difficulty of getting any printing work done rapidly and also to congestion of work in the Institute. It is hoped that the speed of delivery will be improved before long.

Subscribers are reminded that if they wish to receive the reprints from the new volume of the JOURNAL, which commences with this issue, they should send 10s., the charge for the reprints November 1945 to October 1946. The initial charge of 5s. was for reprints from June to October 1945.

## The Use of Salvaged Materials for Building

The Ministry of Health has issued the following Circular (No. 175 45), giving advice on the use of salvaged material in building and road-making, etc. The Circular is of considerable importance in so far as it contributes to accurate specification and economy in building.

**UTILISATION OF STRUCTURAL MATERIALS**

I am directed by the Minister of Health to draw the attention of the Council to the question of the utilisation of structural materials arising from the demolition or dismantling of Shelters, Civil Defence works, Emergency Water Supplies, etc., and from the clearance of war debris and military works to be removed by local authorities. This circular does not deal with equipment and fittings.

During the war over £140,000,000 has been spent on the construction of Shelters (Public, Communal, Domestic, School, Factory and Commercial Buildings), Civil Defence Buildings and Emergency Water Supplies; and the removal of these temporary measures will thus involve the disposal of very large quantities of materials. In addition, there are 2½ million Anderson shelters and 1¼ million Morrison shelters, having a total weight of 1½ million tons, to be disposed of; there still remain about 4 million cubic yards of debris to be cleared from war-damaged buildings; and there will be large quantities of material arising from the removal of military works, such as strong points, road-blocks, and other obstructions.

It is obvious that, in the national interest, every effort should be made to use this material which would otherwise cost large sums to dispose of as scrap, instead of expending time and labour in acquiring fresh material which it can suitably replace. Local authorities, therefore, who are undertaking demolition or dismantling should consider carefully to what uses they can put any

of the resulting material; where they themselves cannot use the material, they should make every effort to find other users for it.

The following notes indicate some uses to which material can and should be put; and attention of local authorities is particularly called to the possibilities of using recovered material in their housing programmes.

**POSSIBLE USES FOR MATERIALS****1. Hardcore (a) Filling: Land Reclamation, etc.**

For filling existing gravel-pits, reclaiming foreshores, raising low-lying marsh land for commercial development, and formation of road embankments, etc.

Hardcore for these purposes can generally be dumped in the state in which it is loaded into lorries at the demolition-site, and does not need to be broken up small or graded in any way; it is desirable, however, to remove exposed steel reinforcement in the case of hardcore obtained from reinforced brickwork or reinforced concrete in order to obtain proper consolidation of the filling.

Schemes for the disposal of hardcore in this way may not necessarily be on an authority's own land, and in such cases the Local Authority will need to discuss the proposal with the appropriate dock, harbour or other authority, and with the Government Departments concerned.

*b) Road-Formations*

For trunk roads and for local roads, as an underbed to carry the road construction proper.

The hardcore can be similar to that required for (a), unless the depth of made-up formation is shallow, when it may be necessary to break down large pieces of hardcore to a limiting maximum size. It will be necessary for Local Authorities to get in touch with the Ministry of War Transport or appropriate Highway Authority (if other than the Local Authority concerned); and if the early execution of the road project is unlikely (owing to present shortage of labour or other reasons), it may be possible to arrange to dump the material on the alignment now, for use at a later date.

*c) Road Bases*

For the construction of hardcore and tar-macadam local roads and roads on housing estates, etc., and as concrete aggregate for concrete road bases.

If broken to suitable sizes (and, if necessary, graded to exclude excessive dust) the hardcore can be used in accordance with the Model Specification for Roads, No. 3, of the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers, or other similar specification. The comparative statement (Appendix 1)\* shows the savings which can be effected by the use of hardcore and tar-macadam roads.

Alternatively, the hardcore can be crushed and screened for use as aggregates in the construction of concrete bases (see (f) below).

This sphere of use should offer a most valuable outlet, as the shelters, etc., which are the source of supply are often at a short distance only from the housing sites; and the operation of demolishing shelters and constructing new roads can be easily co-ordinated. At the same time, transport costs will be reduced, as the debris from the shelters will not have to be carted to distant tips and hardcore or aggregate for the road-construction will not have to be brought in from other sources by road or rail transport.

*d) Platforms for temporary houses, etc.*

The hardcore can be used (similarly to (c) above) as a plain hardcore base, as hardcore grouted with mortar, or as aggregate for concrete bases; there should be a good outlet for hardcore for this purpose.

*e) Farm Roads*

Any type of debris, provided it is broken to fairly small sizes and free of exposed reinforcement, should be suitable; and in some districts Local Authorities should be able to dispose of it in this way.

*f) Aggregate for Concrete*

Debris from demolition of houses is unsuitable for concrete aggregate if it contains any lime sulphate plaster; but hardcore from shelters, etc., will be entirely suitable as it contains no such plaster. Brick aggregate should not be used for structurally reinforced concrete, and it is unsuitable for any concrete which has to be entirely watertight.

With these exceptions, any hardcore derived from demolished brickwork or concrete can be crushed and screened to make coarse aggregate or fine aggregate ("sand") which will be entirely suitable for concrete, although the strength of the resulting concrete will, of course, be dependent upon the strength of the original concrete or individual bricks. Concrete made with aggregate from suitable hardcore can thus be safely used for many purposes, e.g., mass concrete generally, foundations for roads, houses, etc., and any structural concrete which is not highly

stressed. Where the quantities to be dealt with justify the installations of crushing and screening plant, the concrete made from hardcore aggregate will generally be cheaper than concrete made with natural aggregates and in addition the cost of quarrying and transporting these aggregates will be saved. When using crushed brick aggregate for concrete it is necessary that the aggregate should be well soaked with water before mixing.

*(g) Sand for Mortar*

The aggregate (sand) can be obtained from hardcore. Crushed brick in particular makes excellent sand for use in any form of mortar.

*(h) Concrete Building-Blocks and Precast Units*

It will be desirable to consider whether plant is available or can be set up to utilise the hardcore resulting from demolitions in the manufacture of concrete building-blocks, partition-slabs, paving and other precast units, particularly in connection with housing schemes.

*(i) Sand-lime Bricks*

Bricks, comparable in strength to standard sand-lime bricks, can be made from crushed hardcore. The cost of manufacture will generally be reasonable; and the colour of the bricks is more pleasing than that of the usual sand-lime brick.

Local Authorities should explore the possibilities envisaged in items (f) (g) (h) and (i) above with local manufacturers having suitable plant, and the framing of Specifications for such commodities so as to embody the use of the products of demolitions.

**2. Salvaged Bricks**

The strength of brickwork, properly constructed with salvaged bricks has been found to be at least equal to that of brickwork built with new bricks of the same type. (*Vide*: Leaflet issued by the Building Research Station, Watford, Herts, in March 1942, giving the results of tests).

Sound salvaged bricks which are readily available ought therefore to be used instead of new bricks if they are otherwise suitable (e.g., as regards appearance) for the work.

**3. Steel**

Circulars H.S.C.51/45 and C.D.C.65/45 (issued by the Home Office on 7 May and 14 June 1945, respectively) gave authority to Local Authorities to retain whatever recovered iron and steel they might require and to make certain sales to local builders and other persons. The details of the material available from basement strutting (Government issue), and from Anderson and Morrison shelters were given in Appendix A of Circular C.D.C.65/45; and Local Authorities will be aware generally of what other iron and steel could be obtained from public basements, trenches and other shelters and C.D. buildings in their area.

Consideration should be given as to whether any of this material could be utilised in their housing schemes or for any other useful purpose.

**4. Timber**

Circular H.S.C.51/45 emphasised that every possible effort should be made to recover timber from strutted basements, strengthened shelters or protected accommodation, because timber is in short supply and because this timber is generally of excellent quality and in well-seasoned condition; and Local Authorities were given authority to retain recovered timber for their own use, provided that they first obtained a licence from the Timber Control Area Officer.

It is essential that every effort should be made to make use of it for constructional purposes, and particularly for house construction where timber is in urgent demand.

This Circular is issued after consultation with the Ministry of Works and the Home Office.

\*This Appendix, giving comparative estimates of road costs for housing development, is omitted owing to lack of space in the Journal.—EDITOR.

# Review of Periodicals

1944-45—IV, *concluded*

## CONSTRUCTION, *cont.*

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, 1945 June 14, pp. 439-40 :  
Box frame construction by Ove Arup. R.C. bdg. carcass for single or multi-storied bldgs. designed to simplify organisation of bdg. on large scale. Illusd.

ENGINEERING NEWS-RECORD, 1945 April 19, pp. 68-77 :  
"Building codes explain slenderness of South American [Brazilian] structures," by A. J. Boase. Defining and analysing Brazil r.c. code of practice. Illusd.

ENGINEERING NEWS-RECORD, 1945 June 28, pp. 80-8 :  
Brazilian concrete building design compared with U.S. practice. Article by A. J. Boase, following general comparison of U.S. and Brazilian codes (E.N.R. 19.4.45). Specific difference in R.C. design analysed. Am. Concrete Inst. code shown to need  $\frac{1}{2}$  more concrete and  $\frac{1}{4}$  more steel, and A.C.I. columns 60 per cent. more costly.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, 1945 July 27, pp. 65-6 :  
Metal connectors in timber jointing. Illusd. note mainly on U.S. technique. Illusd.

## SANITARY SCIENCE AND EQUIPMENT

ILLUSTRATED CARPENTER AND BUILDER, 1945 July 27, p. 826 :  
Septic tanks. No. 43 in Modern drainage series, by E. Lucas.

ELECTRICAL SUPERVISOR, 1945 May, pp. 257-67 :  
Post-war electrical installations. Paper by E. J. Sutton. Notes on design of installations for houses, schools, hospitals.

ELECTRICAL SUPERVISOR, 1945 June, pp. 321-4 :  
Domestic electrical installations : wiring systems, types of cable and conduits, etc., compared. Paper by F.S. Ibbs.

LIGHT AND LIGHTING, 1945 May, pp. 61-4 :  
The avoidance of glare : a review of data basic to code rules, by J. B. Carne. An important summary.

TEKNISK TIDSKRIFT (Stockholm), 1945 June 23, pp. 701-4 :  
Daylight computation tables for Sweden. Article with diagrams by architect G. Pleijel.

PENCIL POINTS, 1945 July, pp. 91-4 :  
"Why zone heating systems?" by W. J. Warren, htg. engr. Study of heating with special attention to effect of sun's heat in designing systems. Followed by detail of combined panel and forced warm air htg. for school.

HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEER AND JNL. OF AIR CONDITIONING, 1945 June, p. 536 :  
Comparative costs of different heating agents, coal, electricity, etc.; formula for calculation.

INDUSTRIAL HEATING ENGINEER, 1945 July, pp. 93-7 :  
Heating and ventilating of large buildings, by Dr. O. Faber. Extracts from paper to Inst. of Fuel.

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER, 1945 May, pp. 238-50 :  
Heating and ventilation of the new civic centre, Birmingham, by A. V. Blake, M.I.Mech.E. Comparison of possible systems and reason for choice of electro-thermal storage. Application in building and analysis of three years' use.

JNL., INSTITUTION OF MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY ENGINEERS, 1945 July 3, pp. 393-419 :  
The economics of a district heating scheme for 500 houses at Harrow, by R. F. Brooks Grundy, A.M.Inst.C.E., and discussion. Lay-out, calculations, house services, load, finance analysis.

PROC. INSTITUTION OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, 1944 Vol. 151, p. 209-16 :  
Power district heating, Brno, Czechoslovakia. Paper by Dr. W. Kulka on pooling of industrial power and steam consumption.

HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEER AND JOURNAL OF AIR CONDITIONING, 1945 July, pp. 37-9 :  
Thermostatic control in heating small houses; a scheme by Rheostatic Co. for temperature control of h.w. central heating installations.

ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS, 1945 June 22, pp. 180-2 :  
"Newer Heat" plans for housing : Coal Utilisation Joint Council. Solid-fuel-burning cookers and space heaters for housing, illusd.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, 1945 June 29, pp. 196-200 :  
JNL. ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS, June, pp. 217-26 :  
Heating appliances for small houses. Solid fuel, by Dr. E. A. C. Chamberlain, Dir. of Res. Federated Foundries. Gas, by Dr. D. A. Winter. Electricity, by E. G. Batt, Chairman Elect. Appliances Developmt. Ctte. Solid fuel and gas papers illusd. in R.I.B.A. Jnl., Chamberlain, only in A. & B.N.

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM, 1945 July, pp. 174, 176, 180, 188 :  
Combined heating and cooling. "District cooling"; tech. and cost analysis of scheme for N. York suburb.

## PROOFING, including ACOUSTICS

AIR TREATMENT ENGINEER, 1945 July, pp. 143-8 :  
Tobacco smoke control : a preliminary study. Paper by C. S. Leopold to American Socy. Htg. and Ventg. Engrs., largely based on detailed studies in Madison Sq. Gdns. Stadium, N. York. Visual interference, eye irritation, odours.

PARTHENON, 1945 June, pp. 140-5 ; July, and subsequent issues :  
Acoustics, vibration and noise. Paper by C. W. Glover, M.Inst.Struct.E. General outline of acoustics of auditoria.

ILLUSTRATED CARPENTER AND BUILDER, 1945 June 15, p. 656 :  
Protection against frost in Modern drainage and sanitation series by E. Lucas.

HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEER AND JOURNAL OF AIR CONDITIONING, 1945 July, pp. 4-10 :  
Vapour transmission through insulating materials : some American studies reviewed by C. Tasker, M.I.H.V.E., M.Am.Soc.H.V.E. Condensation and its prevention.

JOURNAL, ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE, 1945 July, pp. 160-70 :  
Rat destruction work in Norwich. Paper by G. D. Kirby, Senr. Santy. Inspnr., organisation, baits.

## A.R.P., WAR DAMAGE (including REPAIR)

TEKNISK TIDSKRIFT (Stockholm), 1945 June 16, pp. 657-62 :  
Camouflage of buildings. Article by Capt. B. von Vegesack. Swedish research. Illusd. models. Paints and colour treatment.

JNL., ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA, 1945 April, pp. 67-71 :  
The rape of Europa. Rept. on war damage to bldgs. and art objects, by F. H. Taylor, Director Metropolitan Museum, N. York.

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, 1945 June 14, pp. 441-4 :  
St. Anne's, Soho. Project for use of bombed church and site as war memorial shrine and garden by Jacques Groag. Illusd.

ENGINEERING NEWS-RECORD, 1945 May 3, pp. 96-104 :  
"D-Day on the Rhine" by W. G. Boman; illustrates and describes present condition of more important Rhine bridges, inc. those at Cologne.

## ENGINEERING

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, 1945 July 5, pp. 11-13 ;

BUILDER, June 15, pp. 471 :  
Exhibition on civil engineering achievements by Brian Peake [A.] and Misha Black at Charing Cross Station.

JNL., INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, 1945 May, pp. 211-267 :  
Civil engineering research and its future. Paper by Dr. W. H. Glanville. Survey of present organisation, scope of research, main fields, etc. Discussion.

JNL., ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, 1945 May 25, pp. 314-23 :  
The Thames Barrage scheme and its importance in the London reconstruction plans, by J. H. O. Bunge.

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM, 1945 August, pp. 148-52, 154, 156, 158, 160 :  
T.V.A. Cherokee Dam on Holston River. Illusd. with article on hydro-power station, design by Bianculli, archt., Marks, civil engr., & Graves, landscape archt.

## TOPOGRAPHY, MAPS

JNL., AUCTIONEERS' & ESTATE AGENTS' INST., 1945 August, pp. 362-79 :  
Ordnance survey maps. Rept. of meeting with Dir.-Gen. O.S. Discussion on O.S. production programmes. Memo by Inst. on design of maps with proposals for improvement, also memo by the Surveyors' Instn.

## TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

REVISTA DE ARQUITECTURA (Buenos Aires), 1945 March :  
Town and country planning in Great Britain. Series of illusd. articles on Barlow, Scott and Uthwatt Reports. The Reconstruction of London by John Summerson, Leicester, Plymouth, Coventry.

BUILDING INDUSTRIES, 1945 August, pp. 40-5 :  
Rehabilitation of the Highlands. Notes on planning problems by J. Forrester (Lord Forrester), chairman, Assn. for Planning. Illusd.

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW, 1945 August, pp. 37-42 :  
The American planning tradition, by Christopher Tunnard. Broad study of evolution of plg. from early settlers' developmts. to start of 19th cent. Land policy, open spaces, communities, the English tradition, technological growth, philanthropy and the search for an American style.

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, 1945 May 17, pp. 367-72 :  
Planning [and housing] in the West Indies. Extracts from W. I. Developmt. and Welfare Bulletin No. 13. Illusd. Native housing, neighbourhood planning.



## COUNTRY LIFE, 1945 May 25, pp. 898-900 :

The statutory framework to planning in Britain : some misfits and gaps. Article, No. 2 in "The prospect before us series," by a member of the Scott Committee.

## JNL., INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, 1945 April, pp. 51-3 :

Public health implications in city and regional planning by H. Bartholomew, Engr., City Plan Comm., St. Louis, Mo. Main problems, air, light, traffic, slum, recreation, etc., outlined.

## ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION, 1945 May, pp. 122- :

Town and country planning model clauses : their meaning and application. Article by S. Gale.

## NATIONAL PLANNING

## ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, 1945 Aug. 30, pp. 151-4 :

National planning : a Polish approach. Work of National Planning Office (set up 1936) in London, described by S. Malessa. Maps.

## REGIONAL PLANNING

## ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, 1945 June 28, pp. 477-82 :

Regional replanning : an outline for a survey and plan, by D. Dex Harrison, D. Whiting and K. Smith. Description of stages in production of plan illustrd. from London Region.

## ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, 1945 June 1, pp. 127-9 :

Greater London plan, 1944. Review by Sir Gwilym Gibbon.

## BUILDER, 1945 August 17, pp. 122-4 :

## COUNTRY LIFE, Aug. 31, pp. 374-5 :

Greater London Plan, 1944. Abstracts and reviews of Prof. Abercrombie's (final) Report. Illusd.

## ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, 1945 July 5, pp. 7-10 :

Merseyside plan, by F. L. Thompson ; reviewed by S. D. Adshad.

## TOWN PLANNING &amp; REPLANNING

## JNL., TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE, 1945 July-August, pp. 176-9 :

Town planning—interim problems. Extracts from paper by T. A. Ridgeway. Inc. notes on depressed towns with declining populations ; caravans & movable dwellings ; mining subsidence.

## ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, 1945 July 25, pp. 63-6 :

A plan for Glasgow. Abstract of first report to Highways and Planning Ctte., by R. Bruce, City Engineer.

## JNL., CHARTERED SURVEYORS INSTITUTION, 1945 May :

City of London Plan. Memo. from C.S.I. to Corporation.

## BUILDER, 1945 August 3, pp. 81-6 :

The City of London Plan : rejection by Ministry of T. & C.P. Minister's letter and debate in Court of Common Council. Also road plan.

## JNL., TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE, 1945 July-Aug., p. 186 :

Westminster plan.

## BUILDER, 1945 May 25, pp. 414-6 :

Swindon planning scheme by W. R. Davidge [F.], with J. B. L. Thompson, Boro' Surveyor.

## ARCHITECT &amp; BUILDING NEWS, 1945 June 8, pp. 142-6 :

## ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, August 16 :

## BUILDER, June 29, pp. 509-14 :

Plan for Norwich, by C. H. James, S. R. Pierce and City Engr. Abstract of Report. Illusd.

## ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, 1945 May 25, pp. 113-6 :

## ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, June 21 :

## BUILDER, July 12, pp. 23-7 :

Chelmsford, Essex, planning survey, by A. Minoprio, with H. G. C. Spenceley and L. F. Richards. Unofficial plan for C. "Area Planning Group."

## ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, 1945 July 27, pp. 54-7 :

## BUILDER, August 3, pp. 86-90 :

Manchester and District Plan, by R. Nicholas, City Surveyor, and G. Noel Hill, City Archt., reviewed. Illusd.

## OFFICIAL ARCHITECT, 1945 Aug., pp. 398-401 :

Development scheme, Hull (Sutton Rd.) : residential area, with shopping centre, schools & garages. George Williams [F.]. House type plans & elevs.

## ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, 1945 August 2, pp. 74-6, 78-90 :

Middlesbrough, Yorkshire. Survey and plan for the town under direction of Max Lock [A.]. Detailed study of town of 139,000 population, land use survey and proposals, industry, housing, open spaces, health, commerce, education, neighbourhood units. Experts included sociologist R. Glass, geographer A. E. Smailes, town planners and architects.

## ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, 1945 Aug. 23, pp. 133-5 :

Sheffield central street planning scheme. J. M. Collie & Henry Foster, engineers. Criticism by Cecil Stewart.

## JNL., INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, 1945 April, pp. 45-50 :

Greater Hyderabad master plan by M. Fayazuddin [F.], T.P. officer. Illusd.

## JNL. ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA, 1945 May, pp. 88-109 :

Montreal plan. Summary of master plan rept. by City Plannng. Dept. Site, history, traffic, zoning, housing, open space surveys with folded plan of prelim. conclusions.

## ARCHITECTURAL FORUM, 1945 June, pp. 111-7 :

Detroit : replanning schemes for housing, Government centre, museums centre. Illusd. models and drgs.

## ARCHITECTURAL FORUM, 1945 August, pp. 119-21 :

Toledo, Ohio, plan. Production of large model for propaganda.

## REVISTA DE ARQUITECTURA (Buenos Aires), 1945 May, pp. 178-96 :

The reconstruction of town of San Juan, Argentine. Archt. C. Muzio. Detailed illun and description of development plan for town and region, inc. new neighbourhood units.

## ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW, 1945 June :

"A programme for the City of London." Whole number consideration of planning and architectural problems in relation to English tradition and present needs, functional and aesthetic. Strongly critical of official and Royal Academy formalist plg., with emphasis on visual implications and challenge of mixed styles ("sharawaggi"). A pictorial review of city. The Eng. tradition. City design—the London way. A test case, the precinct of St. Pauls. Drawings, Hugh Casson.

## BUILDER, 1945 August 10, p. 109 :

City of London ; a plan for reconstruction, by Dr. H. V. Lanchester.

## BUILDER, 1945 August 17, p. 131 :

Sevenoaks. Plan by H. M. Fairweather. Promoted by Sevenoaks and District Civic Society. Recreation ground plan illusd.

## AMERICAN CITY, 1945 July, pp. 77-8 :

How Britain deals with the suburban push, by Jacob Crane of Natl. Hg. Agency, Washington, on reference of English experience to U.S.

## COUNTRY LIFE, 1945 July 6, pp. 21-3 :

Country and country-towns : an essay on deportment, by C. Williams-Ellis. No. 7 in Prospect before us series. The aesthetics of towns—the influences on their beauty or decay and remedies of current evils. Illusd.

## ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, 1945 July 13, pp. 22-4 :

## ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, Aug. 9, pp. 97-100 :

## BUILDER, July, pp. 176-9 :

Town-planning models illustrating development of an English village unplanned and planned. Designed by W. Segal and P. Powell for Housing Centre, and exhibited Daily Herald Housing Exn., London. Illusd.

## ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW, 1945 July, pp. 26-7 :

Frenchay Common (nr. Bristol) or workaday "sharawaggi." Notes on an English village and admixture of bldg. of all styles and periods.

## ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, 1945 May 31, pp. 403-4 :

Russian villages, reconstruction in Rudno district of Minsk region, by N. Shestopal. Illusd.

## ZONES, including RESIDENTIAL AREAS

## AMERICAN CITY, 1945 June, pp. 105-6 :

Neighbourhood shopping centres. Report on study by Community Bdrs. Council of Urban Land Inst. Illusd.

## BUILDER, 1945 July, pp. 172-5 :

Shopping—in street or precinct. Analysis of problem by J. Schreiner. Illusd.

## BUILDER, 1945 August 17, p. 134 :

Planning shopping centres : the retailer's point of view. Lecture at Housing Centre by D. Barker.

## ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, 1945 June 1, pp. 132-3 :

Mexico City hospital centre. General note, illunns. of model and of children's hospil.

## ART AND INDUSTRY, 1945 August, pp. 42-5 :

Football ground and recreation centre for Derby, by Maxwell Ayrton. Stands for 78,600, 3 swimming-pools, badminton and tennis courts, concert and lecture halls, cinema, restaurant, etc. Illusd. by model and plans.

## ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, 1945 July 12, pp. 25-8 :

Estate layouts : Letchworth, by G. A. Jellicoe ; Moelfre, East Anglesey, by C. Williams-Ellis. Also article on "Dual Access Layout," providing for separation of different types of traffic.

## SITE PLANNING

## BUILDER, 1945 May, pp. 124-8 :

Through-access in terrace housing. Article by W. Segal. Illusd.

## BUILDER, 1945 June, pp. 162-3 :

"The Cube house." Article by Myerscough on system of house and site planning.

## TRANSPORT PLANNING

## JNL., INSTITUTION OF MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY ENGINEERS, 1945

## June 5, pp. 349-57 :

The planning and design of highways, by H. M. Horrocks, Supervisory Engr., Derby C.C.

ENGINEERING NEWS-RECORD, 1945 April 19, pp. 78-80 :  
Eight-line express way Chicago. Road lay-out, fly-over and inter-sections described and illusd.

### GARDENS

COUNTRY LIFE, 1945 June 8, pp. 996-8 :  
The new landscape, by G. A. Jellicoe. No. 4 in "The Prospect before us" series. Illusd.

COUNTRY LIFE, 1945 June 22, pp. 1076-7 :  
Recreation and landscape, by L. G. Hales. No. 5 in Prospect before us series. Illusd.

BUILDING, 1945 August, pp. 206-8 :  
Kew Gardens. The landscaping and architecture, reviewed by Rachel Caro.

PENCIL POINTS, 1945 June, pp. 58-69 :  
Recreation plan for Lake Texoma, by Natl. Park Service, covering radius of 200 miles round 115,000-acre lake serving 6 millions. Incls. fishing village with holiday huts, boat houses, etc.

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM, 1945 August, pp. 111-8 :  
Thomas Church—his gardens. Small house gardens in San Francisco Bay, with special use of architectural elements, walls, treillage, etc.

PENCIL POINTS, 1945 June, pp. 99-104 :  
Landscape design data, by N. M. Weber. Practical aspects, layout of path, etc., curves; estimating top-soil for planting specific trees and plants.

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM, 1945 June, pp. 172-4, 176, 180, 184 :  
"The city garden." Notes on roof gardens, plant boxes, architectural and horticultural considerations.

### PRESERVATION OF AMENITY

COUNTRY LIFE, 1945 May 18, pp. 854-7 :  
The prospect before us. Articles by C. Hussey on technical and social changes which will affect the country and town scene. No. 1: The creation and decline of the English scene.

JNL. TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE, 1945 July-August, pp. 164-75 :  
Preservation of coastal amenities in Wales: a survey. Paper by T. Alwyn Lloyd, and discussion.

COUNTRY LIFE, 1945 June 1, pp. 942-4 :  
"Utilities and seemliness: the problem of the cooling towers." Article by Sir Ch. Reilly in "The prospect before us" series. Illusd.

## Accessions to the Library

### 1945-46—I

Owing to the urgent need to economise space this list now records only new publications, excepting old publications having reference to current demands, e.g. on planning and topography. The others are summarised at end under "Older Works."

For economy of space the following also are now generally excluded from the list: (1) Year-books, lists of members, &c.; (2) extracts from periodicals, and reprints of periodical articles already noted in the REVIEW OF PERIODICALS; (3) Government leaflets of slight or transitory interest. Full particulars are available in the library.

Books presented by the publishers for review marked

R.

Books purchased marked

P.

\*Books of which there is at least one copy in the Loan Library.

### ARCHITECTURE

RÉUNION INTERNATIONALE D'ARCHITECTES (INTERNATIONAL REUNION OF ARCHITECTS)

I—R— of A—: 4th. Paris, 1937. International Exhibition [of Modern Arts and Crafts]. (Invitation.)

CORNFIELD (JACOB) leaflet. 8½". n.p. [1937.]  
The Union of Soviet architects. Inf. file 72 (47) (06)

CABIATI (OTTAVIO) typescript. 11½". 1945. Presented.  
Nota al Palladio. Allegato alla riproduzione in fac simile de "I Quattro libri dell'architettura" di Andrea P.—. Inf. file 72 : 013 (45)

Inset in PALLADIO (A.), I Quattro libri . . . , Riproduzione &c., catalogued separately.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION 72 : 37 + 72.07  
Educational pamphlets (continued from Board of Education, &c.).  
\* No. 118. The training of the architect. A memorandum by M. S. Briggs. [Written 1941.]

Reprint of BOARD OF EDUCATION, [same series and title].  
71". 50 pp. Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1943. (1945.) 9d. R.

### THEORY

WRIGHT (FRANK LLOYD)

\*When democracy builds.

Reprint. 10¼". x + 131 pp. + (8) pls. (backed).  
Chicago : U.P. 1945. R. (2).

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS

The Aesthetic aspect of civil engineering design. A record of six lectures &c. [by Oscar Faber and others]. 72.01 : 7.01 62

9¾" x 7½". 120 pp. text illus. Lond. 1945. 6s. R.  
Separate of O. Faber's paper, in Jnl. I.C.E. 1941 Apl., in Library.  
Some other lectures reported in Press.

ALEXIEV (ALEKSEEV) (S. S.), TEPOV (B. M.) and SHEVAREV (P. A.)  
Tsvetovedenie dlia arkhitektorov &c.—Colour in architecture &c.  
8¾". 159 pp. text illus. Moscow and Leningrad : Gonti. 1938.  
Presented through the British Council.

### HISTORY

ESAT (CELAL)

Mimari tarihi [history of architecture]. (Turkey : Ministry of Education.) 72.03

Birinci cilt [vol. i] : Kurunu kadimeden [ancient periods].  
10". 211 pp. text illus. Istanbul : Devlet Matba-ay. 1928.

Presented by the Academy of Fine Arts, Istanbul (Bay Burhan Toprak),  
through the British Council.

FLETCHER (Sir BANISTER F.)

A History of architecture on the comparative method &c.

12th ed. 9½". xxx + 1033 pp. incl. pls. Lond. :  
Batsford. 1945. £2 12s. 6d. R.

72.03 (42) + 711 (42) + 72.036.6 (42)

[MINISTRY OF INFORMATION]

\*Resurgam. (. . . word, . . . , above the south portico of the new St. Paul's . . . brief review of British architecture and of Britain's plans for rebuilding.)

ob. 8½" x 10¾". 84 pp. text illus. n.p. [1935.] Presented (3).

LAVEDAN (PIERRE)

L'Architecture française. (Arts, styles et techniques series.)

256 pp. + lxxxvi pls. (backed). text illus. Paris :  
Larousse. [1944.]

Presented by Mr. George Atkinson [A.].

U.S.S.R. : KOMITET PO DELAM ISKUSSTV PRI S.N.K. S.S.S.R.—

GLAVNOE UPRAVLENIE UCHREZHDENIAMI IZOBRAZITEL'NOKH ISKUSSTV [CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INSTITUTE OF IMITATIVE ARTS] : MUSEI AKADEMII ARKHITEKTURY S.S.S.R.  
Vystavka [exhibition] Russkaia arkhitektura xi—xx vv. Katalog.

[Text by] M. I. Rzanina.  
6¾". 118 pp. incl. pls. Moscow : Gosudarstvennoe Arkhitekturnoe

Izdatel'stvo Akademii Arkhitektury S.S.S.R. 1944.  
Presented through the British Council.

HILL (OLIVER) and TISDALL (HANS)

Balbus : a picture book of building. Written and devised [sic] by &c.

10" x 8". (i) + 49 pp. incl. pls.  
Lond. : Pleiades Books. 1944. 7s. 6d. R.

MIKHALOVSKII (I. B.)

Teoriia klassicheskikh arkhitekturnykh form [theory of classical form]. 72.03 : 087.1

3rd ed. 10". 270 pp. + folding pl. text illus.  
Moscow : Izdatel'stvo Akademii Arkhitektury S.S.S.R. 1944.

Presented through the British Council.

SAFFET (RESIT) Atabinen

Les Caractéristiques de l'architecture Turque. ([Publ.] No. 111.)  
8½". 234 (236 — 2) pp. incl. pls.

Paris : Librairie Fresco. 1938.  
Presented by the Academy of Fine Arts (Bay Burhan Toprak), Istanbul,  
through the British Council.

SITWELL (SACHEVERELL)

\* British architects and craftsmen. A survey of taste, design, and style during three centuries 1600 to 1830.

8¾". viii + 196 pp. + pls.  
Lond. : Batsford. 1945. £1 1s. Presented by the publishers, R. & P.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND 72.036.6 (4 + 41.5)  
When Ireland builds again. [Examples of recent buildings, Ireland and Europe generally.]

7½" x 6¼". 40 pp. (illus. & running text).  
[Dublin.] 1945. 1s. R.



- INGLIS (COLIN W. A.)** 72.036.6 (42) : 92 I + 72.07 : 940.5 (5)  
Singapore to Colombo. The diary of Major C— W. A. I—, Indian  
Engineers, . . . 1942. [Produced by his family.]  
8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 80 pp. map (hand col'd.). Lond. : priv. prin. 1945.  
Posthumous. No. 73 of a limited edition.  
*Presented by Mrs. M. Clements, the author's sister.*
- PIGA (AGNOLDOMENICO), architect** 72.036.6 (45) : 92 P.  
V— P—. Con uno scritto [foreword] di Pier Maria Bardi.  
11" x 9". 171 (173—2) pp. incl. pls. Rome :  
Casa Editrice Mediterranea. 1942. P.  
Inf. file 72.036.6 (45 A/Z) : 016 + 711.4 (45 A/Z) : 016  
**MINISTRY OF HOME SECURITY : RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENTS  
DEPARTMENT (RECORDS)**  
Bibliographies :  
No. 14. Some references to Italian towns in books and periodicals  
in the Library of the Royal Institute of British Architects. [Alphabetical  
by towns, then Italy generally.]  
typescript. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 7". 1943. *Presented by the Ministry's Library.*  
Inf. file 72.036.6.01
- MODERN ARCHITECTURAL RESEARCH GROUP (MARS)**  
Mars Report. No. 3. "What is modern architecture." Public  
discussion meeting at the R.I.B.A. . . . 1944. Ernö Goldfinger, ed.  
dupl. typescript. 8" x 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". 1945. R.  
72.036.6 (494)
- GIEDION (SIGFRIED) and others, and BILL (MAX) and others, editors**  
Moderne Schweizer architektur. —Architecture &c. —Modern  
&c.  
2nd ed. [of Birchler (L.) and others, eds., work of same title, 1939].  
Vol. i, box of pls., with guides : S. G. and others, eds. Vol. ii,  
4 pfos. : M. B. and others, eds. Basel : Werner.  
[1945 or earlier.]  
*Presented through the British Press Attaché, Berne.*
- DRAWING**  
72.064 : 72.081 72.036.6 (46) : 92 M  
**MUGURUZA OTAÑO (PEDRO)**  
Cien dibujos [a hundred drawings] (1916-1941). [Designs.]  
82 pp. incl. pls. Madrid. priv. prin. 1943.  
*Specially bound copy. Presented by the Author.*  
72.064 : 744.3 St S] 69.024.6
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Reprint. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ ". 63 pp. text illus. Lond. :  
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72.064 : 744.3 StS] 69.024.6 + 694
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and staircasing.  
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- BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION** 69 (083.74) box  
B.s : 72.064.088 : 62  
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practice. 1943. 3s. 6d. R.
- ARCHITECTURAL VOCATION, PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE**  
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- GREAT BRITAIN : PARLIAMENT—ACTS**  
Income Tax Act, 1945. (8 & 9 Geo. 6. Ch. 32.)  
9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". iii+67 pp. Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1945. 1s.  
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- GREAT BRITAIN government** 72.07 : 355.24  
Release and resettlement. A reprint of the booklet distributed to  
serving members of H.M. Forces &c.  
6". 48 pp. Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1945. 3d. *Presented.*  
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- MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE**  
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Rules & Orders, 1945 No. 783.)  
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- TURNER (H. H.)** 72.08  
\* Architectural practice and procedure. &c.  
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Lond. : Batsford. 1945. 18s. R. & P. (10).  
Including Type Specification, with index ; Form of schedule of  
prices, and of Prime cost contract ; Short form of contract ; Form of  
Party structure award, of Schedule of dilapidations ; of Report on  
property to be purchased and upon Condition of property ; and of  
Inventory and valuation of household effects.
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Code of professional practice.  
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9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". iii+53 pp. Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1945. 1s.  
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- DINGMAN (C. F.)** 72.083.121  
Estimating building costs.  
3rd ed. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". xvii + 401 pp. text illus. Lond. :  
McGraw-Hill. 1944. R.
- SPON, publ.** 72.083.121 (085.6)  
Sporns' Architects' and builders' pocket price book. Clyde Young  
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- WILLIS (A. J.)** 72.083.123  
More advanced quantity surveying.  
3rd ed. 2 vols. : text, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", and pls. in case (15 pls.,  
one with errata slip).  
Lond. : Crosby Lockwood. 1945. £1. 5s. R.  
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- CHARTERED SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION** 72.083.123 : 72.07  
The Chartered quantity surveyor and his work.  
8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". 8 pp. Lond. [19—.] R.  
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- CHARTERED SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION and others (STANDING JOINT  
COMMITTEE FOR THE STANDARD METHOD &c.)**  
\* Code for the measurement of building work in small dwelling  
houses. [Simpler system than Standard method of measurement, 1935.]  
(Draft 4.) 13". 20 pp. Lond. [1945.] *Presented by the Institution (2).*
- MINISTRY OF WORKS** Inf. file 72.083.2  
General conditions of government contracts for building and civil  
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- INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS** 72.083.2 [6.04 : 693.5  
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12 $\frac{3}{4}$ ". 15 pp. Lond. 1944. 1s. 6d. R.  
*With Form of tender, leaflet.*  
Inf. file 72.083.2 : 72.083.121 [69.08 : 331.86] 37
- MINISTRY OF WORKS**  
Form of Prime Cost Contract as agreed between the M— of W— and  
the National Federation of Building Trades Employers . . . for work to  
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(Form MOW/AT/4.) (May.)  
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- MINISTRY OF HEALTH** 72.089 arch file  
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## LOCAL GOVERNMENT

- Inf. file 352 (42) (—04) : 34  
**GREAT BRITAIN : PARLIAMENT—ACTS**  
 Local Government (Boundary Commission) Act, 1945. (8 & 9 Geo. 6. Ch. 38.)  
 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ " 7 pp. Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1945. 2d.  
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**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICERS**  
 Report on relations between local government and the community.  
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 An Introduction to the law of local government and administration.  
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(CIVIL)

- 725 : 624/628 (494)  
**SWITZERLAND : DELEGIERTE FÜR ARBEITSBESCHAFFUNG**  
 Schriftenreihe zur frage arbeitsbeschaffung :  
 Volkswirtschaftliche reihe :  
 Nr. 6. Das programm der öffentlichen arbeiten [public works].  
 Zweiter zwischenbericht [2nd interim report] &c.  
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 Verlag. 1944. *Presented through the British Press Attaché, Berne.*  
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**REVERE COPPER AND BRASS Incorporated, New York**  
 "After total war can come total living." [Community bldgs.  
 By L. B. Perkins.]  
 9" 11 pp. [New York. c. 1944.] *Presented.*  
**WILD (HANS), photographer** 725.11 (42.1)  
 The Houses of Parliament. Photographed by H— W—. *Introd.*  
 [text] by James Pope-Hennessy.  
 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ " vi + 42 pp. + pls. Lond. : Batsford. 1945. 15s. R.  
**SPEER (ALBERT), architect** 725.121 (43 B)  
 Die Neue Reichskanzlei [Reichs Chancellery, Berlin].  
 3rd ed. 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". 132 pp. incl. pls. + folding pl. text illus.  
 Munich : Zentralverlag NSDAP, Eher. [c. 1939-40.]  
*Presented by Mr. R. H. Uren [F.].*  
**AKADEMIA ARKHITEKTURY S.S.S.R.** 725.171 (47 K)  
 Kolomenskoe [imperial palace near Moscow]. [By] V. Podkluch-  
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**MILLER (HEDLEY W.)** Inf. file 725.191  
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 From Fire Protection, Air Raid Precautions Review and Fire  
 Front, journal (Vol. viii, Nos. 51-55—, Jan.-May— .)  
 5—extracts. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ ". 1945.  
*Presented by the Publishers.*  
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 Boutiques 1929.  
 pfo. ob. 8" x 12". (iv) pp. + 72 pls. Paris. 1929. 15s.  
*Transferred from the Prisoners of War Book Scheme.*  
**SHARP (H. OAKLEY), SHAW (G. REED), and DUNLOP (J. A.)** 725.39  
 Airport engineering.  
 11" x 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ ". viii + 150 pp. text illus.  
 New York : Wiley ; Lond. : Chapman & Hall. 1944.  
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**FAY, SPAFFORD & THORNDIKE, firm** 725.39  
 Air transportation and airports. A statement prepared for commu-  
 nities interested in airport planning.  
 repr. typescript. 11" x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Boston & N.Y. 1945.  
*Presented by the firm, through the Regional Planning Library, Harvard  
 University.*  
**POLAND, London Government : MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY, COMMERCE  
 AND SHIPPING—AERONAUTICAL DEPARTMENT** 725.39 (438 W)  
 Plans for a post-war civil airport in Warsaw.  
 repr. typescript. (reprod. cover). viii + 24 (& blanks) pp. + pls.  
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*Presented by the Director of the Department.*  
**STĚPÁNEK (OTAKAR)** 725.4  
 Architektura průmyslových staveb [architecture of industrial  
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 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ " 63 pp. text illus. Prague : F. Rivnáce. 1936.  
*Presented by Ing. arch. Dr. Stěpánek, the author.*  
**CADBURY Bros. Ltd.** 725.4 (42.48 Bo) + 711.554 + 67.01 : 331  
 Industrial record 1919-1939. A review of the inter-war years.  
 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ " 84 pp. text illus.  
 Bournville ; Lond. : Pitman. [1945.] 8s. 6d. R.  
 Inf. file 725.4 (52) : 69  
**MINISTRY OF HOME SECURITY : RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENTS  
 DEPARTMENT**  
 Note on industrial building in Japan. (R.E. Structural Intelligence  
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 Inf. file 725.4 : 016 + 725.4 (084) + 725 : 624/628 (084)  
**PATENT OFFICE : LIBRARY** + 725 : 624/628 (084)  
 Index to photographs and articles, available chiefly at the  
 P— O— L—. (. . . local industry, power, transportation, public works  
 &c. . .) Prepared by the L— staff.  
 dupl. typescript. 13". [194—] *Presented.*  
**ILLUMINATING ENGINEERING SOCIETY, New York** 725.4 : 696.93  
 American recommended practice of industrial lighting. Approved . . .  
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 9". 51 pp. text illus. New York. 1945. (25c.) P.  
**DUNAËVSKII (A. I.)** 725.511  
 Arkhitektura lechebnykh zdanií [architecture of hospital building].  
 10". 348 pp. text illus. Moscow : Gosudarstvennoe Arkhitek-  
 turnoe Izdatel'stvo Akademii Arkhitekturny S.S.S.R. 1940.  
*Presented through the British Council.*  
**REVERE COPPER AND BRASS Incorporated, New York**  
 Inf. file 725.512  
 Making better health available to all. [Health centre. By Isadore  
 Rosenfield and Simon Breines.]  
 9". 10 pp. [New York. c. 1944.] *Presented.*  
 Inf. file 725.573  
 A Children's centre or nursery school. [By Serge Chermayeff.]  
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**CLARK (F. LE GROS)** 725.711 : 72.093.9  
 \*Community restaurants in design. . . with designs by L. H.  
 Bucknell . . . and Ruth Ellis, &c. (London Council of Social  
 Service.)  
 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ ". 16 pp. + 2 folding plans. Lond. 1945. 2s. 6d.  
*Presented by the Author, m.a., & R.*  
**MINISTRY OF HEALTH** 725.75 : 699.895 binder  
 Government evacuation scheme. Return of evacuees to the metro-  
 politan evacuating area. (Circular 142/45.)  
 leaflet. dupl. typescript. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 7". 1945. R.  
 725.826.3.032.7 (42.43 C)  
**MINISTRY OF WORKS : ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND HISTORIC  
 BUILDINGS [DEPARTMENT]**  
 The Roman amphitheatre, Caerleon, Monmouthshire.  
 leaflet. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " + plan. 1945. 1d. *Presented.*  
 Published to replace original Official guide, not in Library.  
 Inf. file 725.835 (42.53 S) + 728.54 (42)  
**KING GEORGE'S JUBILEE TRUST**  
 Annual report : Third. 1938. [Extract : Youth Centre, Scun-  
 thorpe, Lincs, and two youth hostels.]  
 extract. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ ". [1938 or -39.] *Presented.*  
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**REVERE COPPER AND BRASS Incorporated, New York**  
 A Monument the living can use. [Church community house.  
 By J. E. Dinwiddie.]  
 9". 10 pp. [New York. c. 1944.] *Presented.*  
**NATIONAL GREYHOUND RACING SOCIETY** 725.892.4 (06)  
 The Greyhound racing year book . . . The official handbook &c.  
 1939-40. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Lond. : Welbeck Press. [1939.]  
*Presented.*  
**AKADEMIA ARKHITEKTURY S.S.S.R.** 725.945 (47 L) : 73  
 Monumental'naiia skulptura Leningrada. [By] D. Arkin. (Sok-  
 rovischa Russkogo Zodchestva [treasures of Russian architecture]  
 series.)  
 6". 43 pp. + 35 pls. (backed).  
 Moscow : Izdatel'stvo Akademii, &c. 1944.  
*Presented through the British Council.*  
**ROMM (A.)** 725.945 (47 L) P : 73  
 Pamiatnik Petru I v Leningrade. Skulptor I.-M. Fal'koni 1716-1791.  
 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". 24 pp. + (ix) pls. (backed).  
 Moscow, &c. : Gosudarstvennoe Izdatel'stvo "Iskusstvo." 1944.  
*Presented through the British Council.*

- Inf. file 725.945.1 (42) : 940.6  
**WAR MEMORIALS ADVISORY COMMITTEE, London**  
 [Aims.] leaflet. 10" x 8". [1945.] R.
- (RELIGIOUS, SEPULCHRAL)  
**CROSSLEY (F. H.)** 726.4/7.033.4/5 (42)  
 \*English church design, 1040-1540 A.D. &c. (The "British heritage" series.) 8½". viii + 120 pp. + pls. text illus. Lond. : Batsford. 1945. 12s. 6d. R. & P. 726.5 (469 L) SE
- COUTO (ANTÓNIO DO)** 726.52 : 289.94  
 A Igreja de Santa Engrácia. Panteão nacional. (From *Olisipo journal*, No. 28.) 10¼". 19 pp. text illus. Lisbon. 1944. Presented by the author. x MS.
- WILLIAMS (G. B. A.)** 726.52 : 289.94  
 Christian Science branch churches. (Thesis for Final Examination, July.) typescript & Repr. of D. 13". [1945.] Presented by the Author.
- CON (J. C.)** 726.54 (42)  
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- 1st ed. in Library.  
**ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY** 726.7 : 726.595.5 (42)  
 Transactions—Vol. i (new series)—pt. 2 : English colleges of chantry priests. By A. Hamilton Thompson. 8¾". iv + (20) pp. Lond. : S.P.C.K. 1943. 2s. R. Inf. file 726.8 : 940.53144 + 718
- NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CEMETERY AND CREMATORIUM SUPERINTENDENTS**  
 Memorandum on planning for post-war reform in the disposition of the dead. 8½". (ii) + 21 pp. Hampstead : c/o H— Cemetery, N.W.6. 1944. 1s. Presented by the Association.
- (EDUCATIONAL)  
**AMERICAN SCHOOL & UNIVERSITY** 1945. 47th annual edn. 1945. Inf. file 727.112.21 (06)
- NURSERY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN**  
 [Pamphlets and leaflets :]  
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- BIRMINGHAM, University** 727.3 (42.48 B)  
 Future developments in the University of B—. 27 pp. + folding map. text illus. Birmingham. \*1943-44. Presented. 727.3 (42.48 B) [727.4 : 621
- Post-war plans for mechanical and electrical engineering departments. 9¾". 20 pp. incl. pls. text illus. Birmingham. 1944. Presented. 727.6/7 (41/42) + 069 (41/42)
- MUSEUMS ASSOCIATION**  
 Museums and art galleries. A national service. A post-war policy. (From *Museums Journal*, June.) 9¾". 15 pp. Lond. 1945. 6d. R. (DOMESTIC)
- Inf. file 728  
**REVERE COPPER AND BRASS Incorporated, New York**  
 Tomorrow's homes for the many as conceived by Norman Bel Geddes. 9". 11 pp. [New York. c. 1944.] Presented. (series) 69 (494)
- SWITZERLAND : DELEGIERTE FÜR ARBEITSBESCHAFFUNG** 728  
 Schriftenreihe zur frage der arbeitsbeschaffung [executed works] : Bautechnische reihe [series] : Nr. 9. Sozialer wohnungs- und siedlungsbau. [By] G. Leuenberger [and others]. 2nd ed. 11¾". 95 pp. text illus. Zürich : Polygraphischer Verlag. 1944. Presented through the British Press Attaché, Berne. 728 : 381 : 658.73
- INTER-DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON THE SELLING PRICE OF HOUSES (MINISTRY OF HEALTH and SCOTLAND : DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND)**  
 Report, &c. (Cmd. 6670.) 9¾". 31 pp. Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1945. 6d. R
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 A Hillside built this house. [House on slope. By Antonin Raymond.] 9". 14 pp. [New York. c. 1944.] Presented.
- D.S.I.R. : BUILDING RESEARCH STATION** Inf. file 728 : 693  
 Scientific standards for house construction. (From *Discovery*, Dec. 1944.) 9¾". (7) pp. [1945.] Presented by the Station. (2)
- JOHN B. PIERCE FOUNDATION** 728 : 693.061 + 696/699 : 693.061  
 Research studies : 8 : (Methods) : The engineered dwelling. By R. L. Davison, J. H. Callender, C. O. Mackey. (Containing The E— d—, by R. L. D. (from *Prefabricated Homes journal*, 1943 Apl.) ; The Scientific approach to design, by J. H. C. (from [same], May) ; Engineered thermal environment, by C.O.M. (June) ; Engineered insulation, by C.O.M. (July).) 11½", in covers 12". New York. 1944. R.
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 The Airplane helps build this house. [By Simon Breines.] 9". 14 pp. [New York. c. 1944.] Presented. (To be continued).

## Correspondence

### THE DIGEST OF WAR-TIME LEGISLATION

Amen House,  
 London, E.C.4.  
 14.10.45.

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

DEAR SIR,—Of all the consultations and kindly advice so freely given to members by our friend Mr. Charles Woodward I venture to think that his Digest or Guide of War-time Legislation will rank as a very special contribution to the precise information I and others need. It was inserted as a separate pamphlet in our September JOURNAL and by this time has probably been seen and studied by many architects.

Although Mr. Woodward specifically states that he does not intend his Guide to be a substitute for the full Acts and other Government documents I think most of us will be content with these clear Digests.

I also think it would be fair to comment that in the pamphlet Mr. Woodward only sets out the facts and his interpretations and naturally does not give us an opinion as to the effect of such a mass of new legislation, to our clients or to the ratepayers or to ourselves.

I would like, therefore, to draw attention to one or two special responsibilities of town planning as I see them in a built-up area and to the human reactions and to refer to some paragraphs in the Guide.

#### "Displaced Persons"

If we assume that an architect has prepared a new town plan which has received general approval (except from those persons to be displaced) and that in due course the purchasing authority acts, then, the Digest points out, the Act requires alternative residential accommodation to be ready when the displacement is required.

The human reactions seem to me to be very obvious. Extreme apprehension is felt when it becomes known that the home is in danger of displacement and of (under present circumstances), when the number of years to wait before such fears can be dissipated is appreciated.

The only partial solution I can think of is that the town planner should first of all prepare and publish the drawings and details of the alternative residential accommodation and, secondly, his new town plan to show the displacements.

#### Displaced Business Premises or Sites

The above heading is my own, but I draw attention to Mr. Woodward's note as to "Notification to War Damage Commission," page 4 of his Guide. In this case may we assume that an architect town planner in the exercise of his work has shown



certain blitzed business premises or the sites of such premises to be thrown into a new street or square, then the Digest points out that the Act or Acts will convert a cost of works payment if previously awarded into a value payment. This might entail a very considerable loss to the business owners. The only solution I can think of in such cases is that an alternative site should be found for the displaced business premises; this if built on should merit the original cost of works. An amendment to clause 14 War Damage Act 1943 seems necessary.

In any case until another site is found the threatened business or site owners will remain extremely apprehensive and the site or business may be essential to men about to be demobilised. A partial solution to allay apprehensions might be achieved by a definite statement that alternative sites will be found by the authority, and that the old premises will not be obliterated until the new premises are ready.

#### Compensation (page 5 of the Guide)

At this period, when rebuilding of business premises or houses is so uncertain as to time and cost, a future money compensation only does not appear to meet the case.

If a town planner shows on his plan that one or more occupied undamaged or partially damaged buildings are required to be removed, then I think under existing circumstances their demolition would be remote except in very special cases. The owners of such scheduled premises, I suggest, should be permitted in the meantime to carry out their customary repairs and improvements otherwise the scheduled premises would be on a sort of "disabled" list. Perhaps Mr. Woodward would explain whether class 3 and 4 on page 5 of his Guide is intended to meet this case.

#### Personal Observations

It might be that an architect selected to replan a town would find his work less arduous if he appointed as his sub-committee the practising architects and quantity surveyors of that town. A prolonged period of waiting for a new town plan to be published and approved causes a good deal of apprehension, loss, and uncertainty in business. In a severely blitzed town a copy of the local directory for one of the pre-war years might give useful clues to a town planner. The desire of the blitzed to rebuild it "just as it was before" does not seem to me to be confined to those who lack appreciation of fine architecture. Existing business premises may have lost that part of the original building which contained the fire exits and such cases may therefore require special licences. Our September JOURNAL states that "The creative work of the architect is essential to the carrying out of any project which concerns the housing or environment of human life and its activities." I think one could fairly amplify this statement by adding "especially in the work of town-planning a built-up area."

But a study of Mr. Woodward's Digest seems to me to show that long periods of waiting for authorities or Ministerial approvals may be anticipated, especially if the Town Planner does not know how much his scheme will cost. The repercussions of the War Damage Act on the Town and Country Planning Act and its 1945 Order has, I think, created severe problems in built-up areas, but when general building work commences some of our problems will, I hope, sort themselves out.

Yours faithfully,

NORMAN O. SEARLE [A.].

#### ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION

25 Victoria Street (South Block),  
Westminster, S.W.1.

18.10.45.

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

DEAR SIR,—I have read with some interest a letter from Mr. E. A. L. Martyn which appears in the September issue of the JOURNAL on the subject of architectural training.

I, too, read Professor Budden's lecture with great interest, but could not accept wholeheartedly his recommendation that the architectural profession should have more and lengthier academic training.

The best assistants that I had before the war were men who had

received a short day-school course of training, supplemented later by work in an office, together with attendance at evening classes. I have two men in mind, both of whom passed their examination for the associateship and have done well. They were of much greater use to me when I had them than some others who were the product of the accepted five years' course of training, and who seemed to lack the practical knowledge which the others had gained by experience.

There is another aspect of the matter, and that is that most architects cannot afford to staff their offices entirely with men who have put in five years' training at one of the schools, at very great cost, and who naturally expect a commensurate salary. We require junior assistants as well as senior assistants, and if too much emphasis is laid upon the five-year course where are the junior assistants to come from?

I feel that perhaps the whole question of architectural education has become a little too "high powered," and divorced from the realities that have to be faced by most of the profession in carrying out their work and earning a living.

Yours faithfully,

THOMAS F. FORD [F.].

56 Eldon Place,  
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1.

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

DEAR SIR,—How unfortunate that Mr. Eden's letter should appear just now. Here is a perfect example of arguing from the particular to the general—of seizing half-truths and reading them whole. It is not my intention to discuss the contents of the letter but rather to suggest certain truths which Mr. Eden, a scholar and a teacher, will recognise—which may even put his mind at rest. The first, and most important, is that in a university community, even a provincial one, humility in teacher and student is an essential quality. (Mr. Eden's officer of field rank evidently does not possess it.) The second is that the majority of architectural students learn by imitation, most easily by imitation as a by-product of admiration—that is, junior years from fourth and fifth year men. During the war the gap in the senior years has been a serious problem. Nothing could do more good to the schools at the moment than to have intelligent servicemen back in the senior years and nothing more harm than to segregate them away from the "pimply" youths. It is not always good to forget one's youth, however pimply, but to do this in six years seems to me something of a tragedy.

Finally, to any embryo architect who expresses a desire to become a sanitary engineer there is only one answer, "Go to it and good luck." Virtue has departed and simple appreciation of the factual reigns instead.

Yours faithfully,

J. H. NAPPER [A.].

#### "PLUS GRANNY FLAT"

The Crown Inn,  
East Burnham,  
Farnham Royal,  
Buckinghamshire.

5.11.45.

DEAR SIR,—The "Plus Granny" flat is an excellent idea, and a wonderful solution to the granny problem in all stations of life.

Having read Miss Matthews' article published by you in August, there is one improvement I would like to suggest.

I see no reason why Granny's hot water could not be supplied by the main house or flat. It would be a great comfort to her to have constant hot water, and would also be more economical.

There might also be a communicating door. This could be kept locked if preferred but in case of illness would facilitate carrying trays, etc.

Yours faithfully,

MRS. G. M. JOHNSTON.

## Obituary

Philip Paul Cret, A.I.A. (Hon. Corr. Member)

We regret to record the death of Paul Cret, who died at Philadelphia in September. Among Cret's best-known buildings is the Folger Shakespeare Library, Washington, and the Federal Reserve Board Building, Washington. He was architect to the American Battle Monuments Commission after the 1914-18 war.

Cret was a native of France who moved to America early in the century. For most of his time in the U.S.A., until 1937, he was Professor of Design at Pennsylvania University. He was elected an Honorary Corresponding Member of the R.I.B.A. in 1938.



## NOTES

### "PLANNING OUR NEW SCHOOLS" PUBLICATION OF CONFERENCE REPORT

In April last a conference on school building was held at the R.I.B.A. under the joint auspices of the Institute, the Association of Building Technicians and the National Union of Teachers. In the two days of the Conference twelve leading authorities representing the views of architects, teachers and education administrators opened discussions on the school buildings we have and the school buildings we hope to have to meet the programme of the Education Act, 1944.

The full report of the Conference has now been published and can be obtained from the R.I.B.A. for 1s. 6d. (or 1s. 9d. post free).

The sessions of the Conference and the leading speakers were:

#### Session I

##### THE 1944 ACT AND THE NEW BUILDING REGULATIONS

*Chairman:* Sir Robert Wood, K.B.E., C.B. (Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Education), who explained the problems which will arise under the new Act and how they are to be met under the regulations.

Mr. W. G. Newton, M.C. [F.].

Sir Frederick Mander, General Secretary, N.U.T.

Dr. F. Hall, C.B.E., M.O.H. Lancashire.

#### Session II

##### NURSERY AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS

*Chairman:* Mr. I. J. Hayward (Chairman of the Education Committee, London County Council).

Mrs. E. V. Parker, Past-President N.U.T.

#### Discussion

Mr. C. G. Stillman [F.] (County Architect, West Sussex County Council).

Mr. T. R. North, A.M.I.Mech.E., Educational Supply Association (Member of the School Furniture Manufacturers' Association).

#### Session III

##### SECONDARY SCHOOLS

*Chairman:* Miss I. Haswell, President, N.U.T.

Mr. W. F. Herbert, M.A., M.Ed., B.Sc. (Director of Education, Berkshire County Council).

#### Discussion

Mr. O. P. Milne [F.].

Mr. G. C. T. Giles, Past-President, N.U.T.

#### Session IV

##### BUILDINGS FOR FURTHER EDUCATION

*Chairman:* Dr. W. P. Alexander, M.A., B.Sc. (Secretary, Association of Education Committees).

Mr. Henry Morris, C.B.E., M.A. (Chief Education Officer, Cambridge-shire County Council).

#### Discussion

Mr. F. E. Drury, M.Sc., M.I.Struct.E. (Late Principal, L.C.C. School of Building, Brixton).

Mr. Gordon Stephenson [F.].

The first and most obvious feature of the Conference which made its proceedings of unusual importance was the opportunity it provided for architects, teachers and administrators to talk over the question of school design together. It was evident from the discussions that all three sections were conscious of the advance achieved in mutual understanding, but from the point of view of the ordinary practising architect the Report is important because it is full of technical information on matters of the accommodation, planning, amenity, structure and equipment of schools.

Owing to restrictions in the supply of paper the supply of the Reports is limited and those wanting copies are advised to apply without delay.

The National Buildings Record has removed from All Soul's College, Oxford, to 37, Onslow Gardens, London, S.W.7. Telephone Kensington 7070.

### PROFESSIONAL TEXT BOOKS

The R.I.B.A. Council has set up a committee to improve both the character and supply of professional text books and reference books. At present the writing of text books is something of a gamble for both author and publisher, while there is no assurance that books which are much needed will get written.

The task of the committee is to study both supply and demand and try to correlate them. The terms of reference of the Committee on Professional Text and Reference Books are:

(1) To consult with educational authorities and other bodies as to the general need for text and reference books.

(2) To decide what books are needed after consideration of future books which the Ministry of Works are proposing to publish.

(3) To suggest methods for the promotion of authorship and to make recommendations for suitable authors.

(4) To make contacts with publishers for the production of books through the ordinary commercial channels.

### R.I.B.A. CARD INDEX OF MEMBERS' QUALIFICATIONS, ETC.

Members and Students who have completed either or both of the Questionnaires A and B sent out last year are asked to advise the Institute of their age and service group numbers. It should be noted that the data compiled from these Questionnaires will be used for both statistical and employment purposes and that the forms were designed for completion by all architects, either practising, or in salaried employment, or seeking employment, and were not intended solely for those serving in the Forces.

### MR. J. S. ALLEN APPOINTED PROFESSOR OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING, DURHAM

Mr. J. S. Allen, Head of the Leeds School of Architecture and Vice-Principal of the Leeds College of Art, has been appointed Professor in the newly-created chair of Town and Country Planning at Durham University, where a five-year degree course will be run. Mr. Allen will take up his appointment in the new year.

### MEMBERS SERVING WITH THE FORCES

#### KILLED

COCHRANE, J. B. [A.], Capt. R.E.

HIGGS, R. W. [A.], Cpl. R.A.F.

JOHNS, W. E. F., M.C. [A.], Capt. R.E.

PICKERSGILL, C. D. [L.], Capt. R.E.

THORNE, P. L. [S.], Lieut. R.E.

WOODNOOTH, H. W., D.S.C. [S.], Sub/Lieut. R.N.V.R.

#### RELEASED FROM GERMAN P.W.O. CAMPS

SAUNDERS, B. J. [S.], S/Sgt. R.E.

THOMPSON, K. J. [S.], Spr. R.E.

#### DECORATIONS AND DISTINCTIONS

BELTON, T. A. L. [A.], Major R.E. Awarded the M.B.E.

BROWN, H. F. [S.], Major R.E. Awarded the M.C.

CAUSON, A. H. [A.], Major R.E. Awarded the M.B.E.

COX, J. H. [A.], Capt. R.E. Mentioned in Despatches.

CUBITT, J. W. A. [A.], Major West African Engineers. Awarded the M.B.E.

DUNCAN, D. R. [A.], Major R.E. Awarded the O.B.E.

GALLETLY, J. [A.], Major R.E. Awarded the T.D.

GOULDEN, G. I. [A.], Brigadier R.A. Mentioned in Despatches.

GRAY, M.C., M.B.E. [A.], Major R.E. Mentioned in Despatches.

HEPPENSTALL, E. A. [A.], Major R.E. Again Mentioned in Despatches.

MIDDLEY, R. [A.], S/Sgt. R.E. Awarded the B.E.M.

OAKES, C. St. C., M.B.E., T.D. [A.], Major R.A. Mentioned in Despatches.

OSBORNE, J. L., M.B.E. [S.], Lt.-Col. R.E. Again Mentioned in Despatches.

SHENSTONE, GERALD, T.D., D.L., J.P., A.D.C. [F.], Brigadier. Awarded the C.B.E.

VERNON, R. G. D. [S.], Major R.E. Awarded the M.B.E.

WAKEHAM, P. O. G. [A.], Brigadier R.E. Awarded the O.B.E.

WARD, R. V. [A.], Capt. R.E. Awarded the M.B.E.

WICKER, F. A. [A.], Lieut. R.N.V.R. Mentioned in Despatches.

## MEMBERS FROM JAPANESE P.O.W. CAMPS

Information has been received that the following members and students have been released from Japanese hands and that they are safe and well :

W. N. Bradford [Student]	Lincoln Page [A.]
Alfred George Church [A.]	D. A. Pymont [Student]
William Arthur Cornell [F.]	Raymond Silcock [Student]
W. N. B. George [A.]	P. D. Smith [Student]
F. C. Garrow Gregor-Grant [A.]	F. J. W. Turner [A.]
Captain Donald MacAlister [L.]	Lt. Comdr. H. C. Upton [A.]
George Edgar Magnay [A.]	D. V. C. Walker [Student]
B. V. Martin [A.]	Ernest John Weir [A.]
Joseph Charles Miller [F.]	S. C. Woolmer [A.]

## APPOINTMENT VACANT

The Waikato Hospital Board, Hamilton, New Zealand, invites applications from registered architects for the position of Architect to the Board. The successful candidate would be required to carry out all architectural work, regularly inspect all buildings owned or occupied by the Board, prepare plans for repairs, alterations and additions to the buildings, submit estimates of cost and supervise the work. Eight hospitals are controlled by the Board and extensive new building proposals are now contemplated.

The commencing salary would be £1200 per annum, rising after two years by £100, and thence by £100 annually to the maximum of £1500 per annum, all New Zealand currency. Preference will be given to a returned service man.

Applications close in New Zealand on 25 January 1946 and further particulars regarding the appointment may be obtained from the High Commissioner for New Zealand, 415 Strand, London, W.C.2.

## DATES FOR THE SUBMISSION OF INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION TESTIMONIES OF STUDY

Attention is drawn to the fact that the Testimonies of Study required of candidates for admission to the Intermediate Examination may be submitted on six dates during each year. The following are the remaining dates for 1945 and the dates for 1946 :—

31 December 1945	29 June 1946
28 February 1946	31 August 1946
27 March 1946	21 September 1946
	31 December 1946.

*Applicants are advised in their own interests not to defer the submission of their Testimonies of Study until the date immediately preceding the examination, at which they wish to present themselves if they are able to submit them on one of the earlier dates.*

When candidates submit their Testimonies of Study on the last date for receiving such Testimonies immediately preceding the examination at which they wish to present themselves, and such Testimonies are not accepted by the Examiners, there is no opportunity for the candidates to prepare fresh Testimonies of Study or for the Examiners to consider them before the Examination takes place.

## EXAMINATION DATES

The Intermediate Examination will be held on the following dates :—  
9, 10, 12, 13 and 15 November 1945. (Last day for receiving applications : 29 September 1945).

24, 25, 27, 28 and 30 May 1946. (Last day for receiving applications : 27 March 1946).

8, 9, 11, 12 and 14 November 1946. (Last day for receiving applications : 23 September 1946).

## CENTRES

The Examination will be held in London and a limited number of provincial centres.

## JOURNAL INDEX AND BINDING

It will be possible to provide bound volumes as in previous years, though the difficulties in getting binding orders fulfilled are considerable. Prices are not yet available, but it is hoped that they will not be greatly in excess of the prices for the last volume. They will be announced when available.

We shall be glad to receive back loose numbers from members who receive bound volumes.

## Membership Lists

16 OCTOBER, 1945

The following candidates for membership were elected on 16 October 1945 :—

## AS FELLOWS (23)

ALLISTON : JAMES THOMAS, M.A. [A. 1933] (Lieut.-Col. R.E.), Cambridge.  
BROADBENT : GODFREY LIONEL [A. 1921], Nottingham.  
CHIPPINDALE : FRANK, Dip.Arch. Leeds [A. 1928], Leicester.  
CONOLLY : HAROLD [A. 1925], Chelmsford.  
DAVIES : ELIDIR LESLIE WISH [A. 1932].  
DYER : HAROLD THORNLEY [A. 1931], Reading.  
EAST : THOMAS WILLIAM [A. 1939].  
GEHLOTE : RAMPRAKASH LALCHAND [A. 1940], Jaipur City (Rajputana), India.  
HOUE : ERIC ALFRED SCHOLEFIELD [A. 1936].  
HOWARD : FRANK FOSTER [A. 1939] (Wing Comdr. R.A.F.V.R.), Brighton.  
MARTIN-SMITH : DONALD FRANK [A. 1926], Norwich.  
MORRIS : CYRIL LAURENCE [A. 1939].  
NASH : VIVIAN LESLIE [A. 1926], Cardiff.  
OSMAN : LOUIS, B.A. (Arch.) [A. 1937].  
REECE : NOEL LEES [A. 1936], Ramsgate.  
SIROTKIN : ZWI, A.A.Dipl. [A. 1931].  
WOOD : LESLEY JOHN [A. 1936] (Capt. R.E.), Derby.

And the following Licentiate who has passed the qualifying Examination :—

COX : RICHARD GEORGE, Birmingham.  
And the following Licentiates who are qualified under Section IV, Clause 4 (c) (ii) of the Supplemental Charter of 1925 :—  
ALLAN : JOSEPH ANDERSON, Portsoy, Banffshire.  
DANVERS : FREDERICK DUDLEY.  
EDWARDS : HENRY NORMAN, Cardiff.  
URQUHART : REGINALD BUCHANAN.  
WRIE : JAMES BARRINGTON, Cardiff.

## AS ASSOCIATES (23)

BLYTHE : SYDNEY WALLACE THOMAS, Hobart, Tasmania.  
BOWYER : GORDON ARTHUR.  
COLLINS : EDWARD WILLIAM (Lieut. R.N.V.R.), Colombo, Ceylon.  
COULTON : THOMAS, Preston.  
DAVIES : RICHARD HORROR.  
DRAKE : HERBERT, Dip.Arch. (Sheffield), Sheffield.  
ENGINEER : JEHAINGIR BOMANJEE, Bombay, India.  
FASSLER : JOHN, B.Arch., Johannesburg, South Africa.  
HEYWOOD : LESLIE ALBERT JOHN, Exeter.  
JONES : KENNETH ALBAN, Wetherby, Yorks.  
LANCASTER : FRANK WILLIAM.  
LEWIS : JOHN NEWEL.  
LEWIS : ROBERT ANTHONY CLYDE, B.Arch., Trinidad, B.W.I.  
LITTLEMORE : DAVID SURREY, Sydney, New South Wales.  
PORTER : DAVID GEORGE, B.Arch., Wellington, N.Z.  
SCHAEER : WALTER RUDOLPHE, Johannesburg, South Africa.  
STEWART : DUNCAN MCKENZIE, Dip.Arch. (Edin.), Edinburgh.  
STILES : PETER HUISE FLAMANK.  
TARAPORE : DORAB VICAJI, Bombay, India.  
THORNE : FRANK RICHARD, Birmingham.  
THORPE : RUPERT LYLELL, Auckland, N.Z.  
TILLEY : CEDRIC CHARLES, Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia.  
VICKERY : MAXWELL EDWARD.

## AS LICENTIATES (30)

ATKINSON : FREDERICK EDWARD FRANK.  
BASSETT : SAMUEL JOHN FRANCISCO FERRER, Aberdeen.  
BASSETT : WILLIAM ADOLPHUS.

BAXTER : DAVID WILLIAM, Jun. (Capt.), Dundee.  
BULL : FRANK HOWARD, Birmingham.

CAMPBELL : IAN ALEXANDER (Captain R.E.), Ayr.

CRANKE : CHARLES WALTER, Newmarket.

EADES : HUGH REGINALD HARRY.

FELDMAN : ALEC., Hove.

FORSYTH : ANDREW ROSS, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

GATES : LIONEL MONTAGUE.

HARRINGTON : GEOFFREY, Manchester.

HEARNEN : ERIC GEORGE, Liverpool.

JOY : DOUGLAS BLAKE.

McINTOSH : CHARLES DOUGLAS, Warrington.

MASON : ARTHUR.

MULLINS : ARTHUR WILLIAM JOHN, Woodbridge.

OLLI : HENRY ERNEST, Canterbury.

OXLAND : ARTHUR GEORGE, South Molton, Devon.

PEEBLES : HUGH, Newark.

PYE : RICHARD, Blackpool.

REID : THOMAS WHYTOCK, Hawick.

RICHARDSON : GEORGE KENNETH, Leeds.

ROBERTSON : DOUGLAS DE-BUTTS, Edinburgh.

SALMOND : WILLIAM, Belfast.

SHAW : JOHN BEETHAM, J.P., Nottingham.

SILVESTER : BERT.

STEVENS : JOSEPH HENRY ROBERT JAMES.

SUTTON : WILLIAM FREDERICK JOHN.

TAYLOR : ARTHUR, Derby.

### ELECTION: 11 DECEMBER 1945

An election of candidates for membership will take place on 11 December 1945. The names and addresses of the candidates, with the names of their proposers, found by the Council to be eligible and qualified in accordance with the Charter and Bye-laws are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or any other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary, R.I.B.A., not later than Monday, 10 December 1945.

The names following the applicant's address are those of his proposers.

### AS HON. CORRESPONDING MEMBER (1)

EDMONDS : JAMES RICHARDS, Jun., B.Sc. (Arch.), Honorary Society of Sigma Xi, President of the American Institute of Architects, 9 Blythewood Road, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A. Proposed by the Council.

### AS FELLOWS (12)

BURRINGTON : THOMAS [A. 1930], "Southlands," Upper Wanborough, near Swindon, Wilts. A. E. Beswick, J. E. Forbes and H. F. Hoar.

EVANS : LESLIE MAURICE [A. 1931], Town Hall, Loughborough, Leicestershire ; "Ravenswood," Outwoods Drive, Loughborough. G. C. Gadd, C. E. M. Fillmore and Albert Herbert.

FLEMING : OWEN [A. 1891], Toys Hill, Westerham, Kent. F. R. Horris, W. H. Ansell and C. H. Strange.

HARRIS : ROBERT OLIVER [A. 1930], Somerset County Architect, Park Street, Taunton, Somerset ; Blagdon Hill, Taunton. John Stuart, H. S. W. Stone and A. G. Chant.

McGRATH : RAYMOND, B.Arch. (Sydney), [A. 1928], Senior Architect, Office of Public Works, Dublin ; Monkstown House, Monkstown, Dublin. Prof. Sir Charles Reilly, J. V. Downes and Vincent Kelly.

SHAW : CHARLES CECIL, B.Arch. (Liverpool) [A. 1925], Town Hall, Barking, Essex ; 48 Canonbury Park North, London, N.1. Prof. Sir Charles Reilly, Anthony Minoprio and H. G. C. Spencely.

SIMPSON : JAMES ROUNTHWAITE MOORE [A. 1925], formerly of 34 Bedford Row, W.C.1 ; Butts Green Hall, Sandon, near Chelmsford. Prof. A. E. Richardson, E. R. Taylor and B. L. Sutcliffe.

And the following Licentiates who have passed the qualifying Examination :—

BRITTON : EDWARD, The British Broadcasting Corporation, Portland Place, W.1 ; 8 Cranbrook Road, Redland, Bristol, 6. E. H. Button, J. H. Forshaw and Maxwell Ayrtton.

LASDEN : DENYS LOUIS, M.B.E., 21 Sackville Street, Piccadilly, W.1 ; Flat 4, 29 Palace Gate, W.8. W. W. Wells-Coates, A. M. Chitty and F. R. S. Yorke.

And the following Licentiates who are qualified under Section IV, Clause 4 (c) (ii) of the Supplemental Charter of 1925 :—

MANFIELD : WILLIAM RAWSON, Town Hall, Watford ; 8 Hazlebury Avenue, Abbots Langley, Herts. Charles Cowles-Voysey, E. V. Harris and William Keay.

PERKINS : JOSEPH, County Hall, Northampton ; 144 Cedar Road E., Northampton. Charles Riddey, Walter Rosser and F. H. Allen.

PERRY : RICHARD THOMAS (Licut.-Col.), V.D., Winterbourne, Glos ; 7 Lemsford Road, St. Albans, Herts. W. F. Granger, A. E. Bullock and W. W. Scott-Moncrieff.

### AS ASSOCIATES (18)

The name of a school or schools after a candidate's name indicates the passing of a recognised course.

BAKER : LAURENCE WILFRED (Birmingham Sch. of Arch.), Mission to Lepers, 7 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1. J. B. Surman, T. M. Ashford and George Drysdale.

BERBIERS : JOHN LOUIS (Univ. of Liverpool), 25 Curzon Road, Southampton, Lancs. Prof. L. B. Budden, L. H. Keay and Herbert Thearle.

BOYLE : WILLIAM VINCENT, B.Arch. (Univ. Coll., Dublin), 89 Lindsay Road, Glasnevin, Dublin. J. V. Downes, Vincent Kelly and J. J. Robinson.

CANTWELL : WILFRID JOHN, B.Arch. (Univ. Coll., Dublin), 15 Royle Road, Phibsborough, Dublin. J. V. Downes, J. J. Robinson and F. G. Hicks.

CRITCHLOW : ARTHUR [Final], 619 Oldham Road, Balderstone, Rochdale, Lancs. S. G. Eldred, J. S. Beaumont and Arthur Clayton.

DELANY : PATRICK MICHAEL (B.Arch.N.U.I.) [Univ. Coll., Dublin], 104 Kimmage Road East, Dublin, S.5, Eire. The late Manning Robertson, P. J. F. Munden and Vincent Kelly.

HILTON : FREDERICK HUGH, B.Arch. (Univ. Coll., Dublin,) The Laurels, Inchicore Road, Dublin. J. V. Downes, F. G. Hicks and J. J. Robinson.

HOUSTON : TREVOR ANTHONY (Edinburgh Coll. of Art), 47 Earlswood Road, Belfast. Leslie Grahame-Thomson, W. I. Thomson and J. R. McKay.

HOWGRAVE-GRAHAM : HAMILTON STUART [Final], 76 Bridge Lane, Golders Green, N.W.11. T. P. Bennett, M. L. Winslade and H. Lidbetter.

JACKSON : JOHN PHILIP (Univ. of Liverpool), 2 Beech Grove, Leigh, Lancs. Prof. L. B. Budden, J. E. Marshall and F. J. M. Ormrod.

JOHNSON : EDWARD AUSTEN, Dip.Arch. (Leeds) [Leeds Sch. of Arch.], "Gatehouse," Talbot Avenue, Edgerton, Huddersfield. Captain Clifford Hickson, J. F. Walsh and C. Sunderland.

JONES : RONALD NORMAN, Dip. Arch. (Liverpool), Dip.C.D. (Liverpool) [Univ. of Liverpool], 6 Wellington Road, Oxtown, Birkenhead. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (d).

KEMP : JOHN ARTHUR, Dip.Arch. (Leeds) [Leeds Sch. of Arch.], 12 Ruby Street, Carlinghow, Batley, Yorks. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (d).

LOYD : JOHN CLULOW [Final], Wendings, Roseacre Lane, Bearsted, Kent. S. H. Loweth, C. J. Cable and E. A. Jackson.

McWILLIAM : ALAN (Edinburgh Coll. of Art), 43 Craiglea Drive, Edinburgh, 10. Leslie Grahame-Thomson, F. C. Mears and J. R. McKay.

PEATFIELD : FRANK LEO (The Poly., Regent Street, London), 39 Hill Rise, Kempston Hoo, Bedford. E. C. Scherrer, L. A. Chackett and J. K. Hicks.

REED : FREDERICK DAVID LLOYD (Special Final Exam.), 39 Green End Street, Aston Clinton, Aylesbury, Bucks. H. A. Welch, Col. G. T. Hurst and E. M. Powers.

WATT : GEORGE MILNE (Major), M.B.E. [Aberdeen Sch. of Arch., Robert Gordon's Tech. Coll.], 691 A.W.Co.R.E., South Lytchett Manor, Poole, Dorset. E. G. W. Souster, Thomas Walker and J. A. O. Allan.

### AS LICENTIATES (14)

COLLINS : LESLIE PEARSON, L.C.C., County Hall, S.E.1 ; 13 Norwood Park Road, West Norwood, S.E.27. J. E. Forbes, W. J. Durnford and G. W. Home.

FERGUSON : ROBERT WILLIAM, Architect's Department, L.C.C., County Hall, S.E.1 ; 43 Mashiters Walk, Romford, Essex. W. J. Durnford, Edwin Williams and G. W. Home.

FLETCHER : JAMES, Messrs. G. Grenfell Baines Group, 12-24 Guildhall Street, Preston ; 225 Crompton Way, Bolton, Lancs. J. P. Nunn, S. G. Eldred and A. M. Chitty.

GIBSON : GEORGE, Designated Housing Architect, Master of Works Department, 14 Gilmour Street, Paisley ; 6 Townhead Terrace, Paisley. J. S. Maitland, J. A. Coia and W. J. Smith.

HOUSTON : JAMES SYMINGTON (Architectural Department), the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., 119 Paisley Road, Glasgow, C.5 ; 139 Muirdrum Avenue, Cardonald, Glasgow, S.W.2.

L. H. Ross and the President and Sec. of the Glasgow Inst. of Arch. under Bye-law 3 (a).

KIRBY: BRIAN FRANK, A.M.T.P.I., Council Offices, West Hill, Dartford; Colston Lodge, Little Clacton, Essex. Wm. Evans, L. D. Tomlinson and H. A. Mealand.

KITE: JAMES LONGDEN, 73 London Street, Andover, Hants. H. J. White and the President and Hon. Sec. of the Hampshire and Isle of Wight A.A. under Bye-law 3 (a).

MITCHELL: JAMES MELDRUM, Housing Architect, Gravesend, Arbroath, Scotland; 41 Breechin Road, Arbroath. T. A. Swan and the President and Sec. of the Dundee Inst. of Arch. under Bye-law 3 (a).

MOFFITT: JOHN, City Estate and Property Department, Town Hall, Newcastle; 11 Woodbrook Avenue, East Denton, Newcastle-on-Tyne. William Tweedy, R. N. MacKellar and Lieut.-Col. A. K. Tasker.

MORRIS: GWYN HENRY, City Architectural Department, 1a Warwick Row, Coventry; 103 Green Lane, Coventry. T. C. Howitt, G. G. Wornum and W. S. Hattrell.

PEARCE: CHARLES WILLIAM, Building Department, Ministry of Supply, Woolwich; 132 Sandhurst Road, Queensbury, N.W.9. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (d).

SURMAN: JOHN MAXWELL, 88 St. Aldates, Oxford; 74 Howard Street, Oxford. H. S. Rogers, R. F. Dodd and Thomas Rayson.

SWANN: JOHN HENRY, City Surveyor's Office, Belfast; 27 Queensberry Park, Rosetta, Belfast. Frank McArdle, R. H. Gibson and T. R. Eagar.

TRIGGS: WALTER JOHN, P.A.S.I., Architect and Surveyor's Department, New Scotland Yard, S.W.1; Oak-Hurst, Ockham Road, East Horsley, Surrey. G. M. Trench, W. H. White and T. H. White.

#### ELECTION: 12 MARCH 1946

An election of candidates for membership will take place on 12 March 1946. The names and addresses of the overseas candidates, with the names of their proposers, are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or any other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary, R.I.B.A., not later than Saturday, 23 February 1946.

The names following the applicant's address are those of his proposers.

#### AS FELLOW (1)

BATLEY: CLAUDE [J.I. 1904], Chartered Bank Building, Bombay; Bombay Club, Bombay. H. F. King, D. W. Ditchburn and C. M. Master.

#### AS ASSOCIATES (7)

The name of a school or schools after a candidate's name indicate the passing of a recognised course.

HOETS: MAJOR JOHN ORPEN [Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the I.S.A.A.], P.O. Box 4, Stellenbosch, C.P., South Africa. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (d).

McLACHLAN: ARCHIBALD RONALD, B.Arch. (Univ. Coll., Auckland, N.Z.), 18 Platina Street, Remuera, Auckland, S.E.2, New Zealand. C. R. Ford, W. H. Gummer and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (d).

MACLURCAN: DONALD CHARLES BOULTON [Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the R.A.I.A.], 70 King Street, Sydney, N.S.W., Australia. J. C. Fowell, B. J. Waterhouse and Prof. A. S. Hook.

PALSHIKAR: VISHNU SHANKAR [Final], 812 Sultan Bazar, Hyderabad (Deccan), India. C. M. Master, D. W. Ditchburn and H. F. King.

PARKIN: JOHN GRESSWELL, B.Arch. (Univ. of Manitoba, Canada), 534 Stradbroke Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. H. L. Allward, W. L. Somerville and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (d).

ROBERTSON: WILLIAM HAYDYN [Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the R.A.I.A.], c/o Allied Works Council, Box C.115, G.P.O., Perth, Western Australia. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (d).

SUMMERLEY: HORACE GORDON [Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the I.S.A.A.], 901 Jubilee House, Simmonds Street, Johannesburg. R. F. R. Day, James Morris and Prof. L. W. T. White.

## Competitions

### WORKERS' TRAVEL ASSOCIATION: COMPETITION FOR HOLIDAY CENTRES.

The Workers' Travel Association invites architects to submit in competition designs for (a) an inland holiday centre and (b) a coastal holiday centre.

Assessors: Sir Patrick Abercrombie, M.A., P.P.T.P.I. [F.], J. H. Forshaw, M.C., M.A., M.T.P.I. [F.], C. G. Kemp [A.].

Premiums: Two of £250. Two of £100.

Last day for submitting designs: 1 February 1946.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to The Workers' Travel Association, Ltd., 34-36 Gillingham Street, London, S.W.1.

### COLOMBO CATHEDRAL COMPETITION

The Colombo New Cathedral Committee, in association with the Standing Committee of the Diocesan Council of the Church of Ceylon, invites architects who are qualified members of the Royal Institute of British Architects or allied bodies to submit in competition designs for the proposed Cathedral of The Holy Cross, together with Bishop's House, Divinity School, Diocesan Hall and Offices, in Colombo, on a site adjoining Buller's Road in that city. The competition is being organised by the Royal Society of Arts, London, on behalf of the Colombo New Cathedral Committee.

Assessor: Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, O.M., R.A. [F.].

Premiums: £500; £200; and £100.

Last day for submitting designs: 31 December 1946.

Last day for questions: 28 February 1946.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to The Secretary, The Royal Society of Arts, 6 John Adam Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.2. Deposit £1.

### WESTMINSTER: COMPETITION FOR WORKING-CLASS FLATS.

The Westminster City Council invite architects to submit in competition designs for the layout of about 31 acres in Westminster, and for the design of flats to be erected thereon.

Assessor: Mr. Stanley C. Ramsey [F.].

Premiums: 700 guineas, 500 guineas, 300 guineas and 200 guineas.

Last day for submitting designs: 31 March 1946.

It is the intention of the Promoters to proceed forthwith with the erection of the buildings on one section of the area covering about 8 acres and subject to the Conditions of the Competition to employ for that purpose the author of the winning design at fees calculated in accordance with the R.I.B.A. scale of architects' fees for State-aided multi-storey flats.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to Sir Parker Morris, LL.B., Town Clerk, Westminster City Hall, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.

Deposit, 3 guineas.

## Notices

### REVISION OF THE R.I.B.A. SCALE OF PROFESSIONAL CHARGES

#### CLAUSE 7: TIME CHARGES

The Council have decided to amend Clause 7 of the Scale of Professional Charges by the substitution of the word "seven" for the word "five."

The amended clause will read as follows:—

"In cases in which charges are based upon time occupied the minimum fee is seven guineas per day exclusive of charges for Assistant's time."

In accordance with Bye-law 38 the Council give notice that this amendment will be confirmed by them at their meeting on 15 January 1946 subject to consideration of any comments or criticisms which may be received from members. Such comments or criticisms should, in accordance with the above-mentioned Bye-law, be submitted within fourteen days of the date of issue of this Journal.



## LICENTIATES AND THE FELLOWSHIP

By a resolution of the Council passed on 4 April 1938 on and after 1 January 1939 all candidates whose work is approved will be required to sit for the Examination, which will be the design portion of the Special Final Examination, and no candidates will be exempted from the examination.

NOTE.—The above resolution will not affect Licentiates of over 60 years of age applying under Section IV, Clause 4 (c) (ii) of the Supplemental Charter of 1925.

## R.I.B.A. DISTINCTION IN TOWN PLANNING

The R.I.B.A. Distinction in Town Planning is obtainable by Fellows, Associates (who are not less than 26 years of age) and Licentiates. The test by means of which this Distinction is awarded is conducted by special Examiners appointed by the Council of the R.I.B.A.

This award does not take the place of the R.I.B.A. Diploma in Town Planning, which is obtainable by Fellows, Associates and Licentiates of the R.I.B.A. without any minimum age limit.

The primary purpose of the Distinction is to satisfy a demand from senior architects to take a qualifying test in town planning suited to their age and existing attainments.

The Examiners will meet three times a year—in February, May and October. Applications should be submitted to the Secretary of the R.I.B.A. by 1 January, 1 April and 1 September annually.

Copies of the form of application containing the procedure, regulations, general scope of study and bibliography may be obtained free on application to the Secretary, R.I.B.A.

## “A.B.S.”

## HOUSE-PURCHASE SCHEME

## REVISED TERMS

**Advances:** Up to 80 per cent. of a reasonable valuation.

**Interest:** 4½ per cent. gross.

**Repayment:** By means of an Endowment Assurance term not exceeding 25 years.

**No Survey or legal fees normally charged to the Borrower.**

**Particulars from:** The Secretary, A.B.S. Insurance Department, 69 Portland Place, London, W.1. (Tel. WELbeck 5721).

## MEMBERS' COLUMN

It is regretted that space does not allow the inclusion of Members' Column notices applying for work (other than partnership advertisements) or notices of established firms willing to undertake work on behalf of other members.

The Institute's Employment Register provides widely-used machinery to enable members to get in touch with their professional colleagues with a view to employment.

## APPOINTMENTS

MR. NORMAN STEPHEN, Dip.Arch. (Aberdeen) [A.], who has been Assistant Architect with the Town Council of Aberdeen for the past ten years, has been appointed Assistant City Architect.

MR. J. R. TALPADE [A.] has been appointed Assistant Government Architect, Bengal. Traders' brochures and building materials samples, especially for infectious diseases hospitals, will be welcomed, and should be addressed to Government Architect's Office, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, India.

MR. J. EDWARD TYRRELL [L.] has been appointed Architect to the Newton Abbot Urban District Council and would be pleased to receive trade catalogues at the Town Hall, Newton Abbot, Devon.

## PRACTICES. (CORRECTION)

A. S. PARKER & ALLEN.

An error appeared in the September Members' Column regarding this practice. The notice should read:

Captain Frederick Howard Allen [L.] (late R.E.s), formerly in practice in Cheltenham and Plymouth, has acquired the practice of the late Mr. A. S. Parker [F.], of 1 St. Andrew Street, Plymouth, under the style of “A. S. Parker & Allen.” Captain A. S. Parker, grandson,

at present on War Service, will be returning to this office in the near future.

## PRACTICES AND NEW ADDRESSES

The permanent address of Mr. Walter H. Godfrey, F.S.A. [F.], is: 81 The Causeway, Stevenage, Abingdon, Berks.

MR. EDWIN A. JACKSON [F.] and Mr. J. E. JACKSON [A.] have taken into partnership their chief assistant, Mr. Thomas W. Harrison [L.]. The firm will continue to practise under the title of Jackson & Jackson with offices at Ashford, Folkestone and Hythe.

MR. STANLEY C. RAMSEY [F.], formerly of 46 Great Russell Street, W.C.1, and Messrs. Keith Murray & C. S. White [F.F.], formerly of 19 Russell Square, W.C.1, have taken offices at 32, Wigmore Street, W.1. They will practise under the style of Ramsey, Murray & White.

LIEUT.-COL. DONALD ROSS [F.], sole partner of the firm Carver, Symon & Ross, 62 Seagate, Dundee, has taken into partnership Mr. Michael Lumsden [A.] as junior partner. The practice having now been resumed as from 1 October 1945, the firm will be glad to receive trade catalogues, etc.

MR. LAUNCELOT H. ROSS, M.C. [F.], Chartered Architect, 223 West George Street, Glasgow, C.2, has taken into partnership Mr. W. Coutts Youngson [A.]. The practice will be continued from the same address under the title Launcelot H. Ross & Partner.

MR. FRANK SCARLETT, B.A. [F.], has moved his office to 11 Upper Grosvenor Street, London, W.1. (Tel. Mayfair 0287).

MR. PHILIP TILDEN [F.] has changed his address from Rowden, Sampford Courtenay, to Wortham Manor, near Lifton, Devon. (Tel. Lifton 225).

MR. PERCY H. WINTER [F.] has assumed duty as Architectural and Town Planning Advisor to the Government of Aden and would be pleased to receive trade catalogues and literature at the Adviser's Office, Aden.

MR. HARRY ARMITAGE [A.] is commencing practice at 54 Springfield Road, Sheffield, 7, and will be glad to receive trade catalogues, etc.

MR. LEO DURNIN, Dip.Arch. (Aberdeen) [A.], has resigned his appointment as Assistant City Architect, Aberdeen, and has commenced practice at Amicable House, 252 Union Street, Aberdeen. He will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc.

MR. DENZIL NIELD [A.] has opened an office at 310 Upper Regent Street, London, W.1. Telephone number: Langham 4017.

MR. BRONK KATZ, Dipl. Ing. Arch., and Mr. Reginald Vaughan [A.], A.A.Dipl., have entered into partnership at No. 8 Clarges Street, W.1, and would be glad to receive trade catalogues, etc.

MR. CYRIL G. PINFOLD [A.], A.M.T.P.I., 26 Longcroft Lane, Welwyn Garden City, will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc., at that address.

MR. ALFRED R. RASON [F.] is retiring from practice and relinquishing the Surveyorship of Gray's Inn, with which he has been connected for some 40 years. The Benchers have appointed Mr. Hubert Lidbetter [F.] in his place.

MR. CECIL J. SEARLE [A.] has temporarily resigned his connection with Messrs. Searle & Searle [F./A.], late of Paternoster House, E.C.4, now Amen House, Warwick Square, E.C.4, and taken up employment under the City Architect, Hull, Yorks. His address is now 14 Rowley Grove, Kingston-on-Hull, Yorks.

MR. JOHN E. STERRETT [A.] has now taken into partnership Mr. D. M. Blouet [A.], of 7 Little Turnstile, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.1. The practice will be known as Sterrett & Blouet [A./A.] and will be carried on from Mr. Sterrett's existing offices at 17 Ashley Place, Westminster, S.W.1. Trade catalogues and information about new materials will be appreciated.

MR. S. R. YARDI, A.M.T.P.I. [A.], is shortly returning to India and will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc., at Lakkad-Peth, Baroda, India.

The partnership formerly existing between Messrs. E. F. S. Biram (deceased), G. E. Salt [L.] and L. B. Fletcher [A.] under the style of Biram & Fletcher, St. Helens, has been dissolved. Mr. G. E. Salt and Mr. L. B. Fletcher will continue in practice at the temporary address, 31 St. Paul's Street, Southampton.

MR. ERIC BROWN [L.] and MR. STEFAN BUZAS, A.A.Dip., are practising at 11d Palace Road, Kingston-upon-Thames (Kingston 7555 and 2295), and will be pleased to receive trade information.

MR. RAYMOND PIDGEON [L.] has terminated his association with the firm of Arcon, Chartered Architects, and is now practising on his own account at 37 Great James Street, Bedford Row, London, W.C.1.

MESSRS. PORTESS & RICHARDSON (J. E. Portess [L.] and F. Richardson [L.]) have resumed practice at Lloyds Bank Chambers, Cathedral Gateway, Peterborough, and will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc.

MR. L. F. VANSTONE [L.], of 11 Grimstone Terrace, Plymouth, has taken Mr. Leslie Rossington [A.] into partnership under the style of L. F. Vanstone & Partners.

MR. R. BLYTH WINTER [L.] and MR. CHARLES E. PICKERING [A.] have entered into partnership and are in practice at 114-115 Holborn, London, E.C.1 (Tel. Hol. 2012). Trade catalogues will be welcomed.

#### MEMBERS RELEASED FROM THE SERVICES, ETC.

The following members have notified the R.I.B.A. that they have been released from the Services and are resuming practice and would like to receive trade catalogues, information sheets and other data, etc.

MR. A. R. F. ANDERSON [F.], 9 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2, in partnership with Major E. Forster [A.], and Lieut-Col. J. W. Wilcox [L.].

MR. H. M. BARKER [L.], Barton House, 10 King Street, Deal, architect to carry out for the Easby Rural District Housing Scheme.

MAJOR CHARLES N. BANCROFT [A.], Silverdene, Old Conway Road, Penmachaw, N. Wales.

MR. A. GEOFFREY BAZELEY, M.B.E., M.A., A.A.Dipl. [A.], Major R.A. (Messrs. Geoffrey Bazeley & Partners), 15/16 Alverton, Penzance (Penzance 592).

MR. J. GORDON BERRY, M.C. [A.] (Joseph Berry & Sons), 5 Market Walk, Huddersfield.

MR. THOMAS BURRINGTON [A.], 22 High Street, Swindon, Wilts. (Swindon 3032).

MR. SYDNEY P. BUSH [F.], Consulting Architect to the Government of Burma, c/o The Chief Engineer, Buildings and Roads, P.W.D. Secretariat, Rangoon, Burma. Literature on materials suitable in a tropical climate welcomed.

MR. W. J. CASSIDY [L.], 11 Barway Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester, 21.

MR. F. L. CHARLTON [F.], Gordon Chambers, 21 Bond Street, Leeds, 1.

MAJOR R. S. COBB [F.], CAPTAIN H. D. ARCHER [F.] and LT-COLONEL R. Q. SCAMMELL [A.] (Messrs. Cobb and Archer), P.O. Box 58, Nairobi, Kenya Colony, East Africa.

MR. JOHN P. COLA [A.] (Messrs. Gillespie, Kidd & Coia), 19 Waterloo Street, Glasgow, C.2.

MR. G. A. COUTTS, B.Arch. [A.] (Messrs. Walsh, Wilkinson & Coutts), 10 Harrison Road, Halifax.

LIEUT.-COL. W. H. GLEN DOBIE, R.E. [A.] (Messrs. Morter & Dobie), 11 Rumford Street, Liverpool.

FLIGHT-LIEUT. EDWARD DONATI [A.], 13 The Parade, Minehead (Tel. 1804), architect for the Williton R.D.C. Post-War Housing Scheme.

MR. H. M. R. DRURY [A.], Surveyor to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter Cathedral, Church House, The Close, Exeter (Tel. Exeter 2576).

MAJOR DAVID R. DUNCAN, O.B.E., R.E. [A.], 5 Netherby Gardens, Enfield, Middlesex.

MAJOR H. H. ELLIS, R.E. [A.], 20 Hurst Avenue, West Worthing, Sussex.

CAPTAIN W. HARKESS, R.E. [F.] (Ford & Harkess [F/F.]), 25 Victoria Street (South Block), Westminster, S.W.1. (Abbey 3103). Until further notice he is living at Wainui, Limmer Lane, Felpham, Bognor Regis. (Middleton-on-Sea 144).

MAJOR ROBERT HENING, 20 Gower Street, W.C.1, in partnership with Mr. Anthony M. Chitty, A.M.T.P.I. [F.].

MR. JAMES JENNINGS [L.] (Jennings & Stables), Market Place, Ambleside, Westmorland.

MR. MITCHELL C. KAY, M.C. [A.] (of Kay & Lunan), in partnership with Mr. J. H. Hartley, M.C. [L.] (of Newbald & Hartley) under the name of Kay & Hartley at No. 4 Crown Court, Wakefield (Wakefield 2462).

MAJOR J. E. LANCASHIRE, R.E. [A.] (with Messrs. W. H. Lancashire & Son), 54 Campo Lane, Sheffield, 1 (Tel. Sheffield 25979).

MAJOR J. W. LEE, R.E. [A.], 51 Belmont Road, Portsmouth, Southampton. Housing literature welcomed.

MR. M. H. DE L'ORME [L.] has rejoined Mr. Laurence M. Gotch [F.] as a partner, practising at 21 Bunhill Row, E.C.1 (Tel. Clerkenwell 5114), under the title of Laurence M. Gotch & Partners.

MR. W. LYNN-THOMPSON, F.S.I. [A.], "The Ingles," Hawkhurst, Kent, and 6 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1, as architect for the Tenterden Borough and the Cranbrook R.D.C. post-war housing programme. Literature in connection with permanent housing to Hawkhurst address.

CAPTAIN A. J. McLEAN, late R.E. [F.], formerly of Molesworth House, 3 Palace Place, Brighton. "Brag," Clayton Avenue, Hassocks, Sussex (Tel. Hassocks 377), temporarily.

LIEUT.-COL. E. D. JEFFERISS MATHEWS, O.B.E., R.E. [A.], now senior partner J. Douglass Mathews & Partners, of 3 Ebury Street, London, S.W.1. Mr. H. Edmund Mathews, O.B.E. [F.], continues his connection with the firm as consultant.

CAPTAIN S. A. MAWSON, R.E. [L.], senior partner of Mawson & Luffman, 78a High Street, Weston-super-Mare.

LIEUT.-COMMANDER B. L. MOIR, R.N.V.R. [A.], Mayroyd, Bamford, Rochdale, temporarily.

MR. LOUIS OSMAN, B.A. (Arch.) [A.], 9 Barton Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

MR. E. A. REMNANT [F.], 15 Fernshaw Road, Chelsea, S.W.10.

MR. C. E. SCANLON [A.], "Aberfoyle," Chesham Place, Bowdon, Cheshire.

CAPTAIN M. F. STERN [A.], P.O. Box 114, Cape Town, S. Africa.

S. T. WALKER, M.A. [F.], late of Essex House, 27 Temple Street, Birmingham, 2, temporarily at James Cond Building, Charlotte Street, Birmingham, 3.

MR. FELIX WALTER [L.], The New Rectory, Dallinghoo, Woodbridge, Suffolk.

MR. T. S. S. WORTHINGTON [A.] (Thomas Worthington & Sons), 178 Oxford Road, Manchester.

#### PARTNERSHIPS AVAILABLE AND WANTED

FELLOW with large and varied practice Eastern Counties requires really competent and energetic partner. Must be member R.I.B.A. Capital not essential, real ability is.—Apply Box No. 170, c/o The Secretary, R.I.B.A.

ASSOCIATE, B.Arch., age 39, resuming practice in Liverpool after war service, desires partnership in Liverpool or district.—Apply Box No. 173, c/o The Secretary, R.I.B.A.

CHARTERED ARCHITECT, release group November, seeks junior partnership in established firm or large combine. Plenty of enthusiasm, experience and business acumen.—Apply Box No. 172, c/o The Secretary, R.I.B.A.

ASSOCIATE, P.A.S.I. (Quantities), age 33, seeks partnership N.W. area. Capital available.—Apply Box 171, c/o The Secretary, R.I.B.A.

ASSOCIATE, A.A.Dipl. (Hons.), M.A. (Oxon), 38, desires appointment or partnership in East Anglia or North-East Yorkshire on release from the R.A.F. (November). London practice and teaching prior to war.—Apply Box 168, c/o The Secretary, R.I.B.A.

ARCHITECT (West End) would like to meet another architect willing to assist in the restoration of Gothic churches with a view to partnership.—Apply Box No. 166, c/o The Secretary, R.I.B.A.

F.R.I.B.A., now completing war contracts, desires salaried position with view to partnership in a well-established firm, preferably London district but would consider Southern Counties. 25 years' experience in layout and designing of industrial works, factory and housing estates, party wall and light and air cases. Dilapidations, etc.—Apply Box 162, c/o The Secretary, R.I.B.A.

EXPERIENCED ARCHITECT (40) requires partnership in established practice in Southern or West of England. Capital available.—Apply Box No. 164, c/o The Secretary, R.I.B.A.

ASSOCIATE, shortly to be demobilised, desires employment in office South of England with a view to future partnership. Available for employment January 1946.—Apply Box 169, c/o The Secretary, R.I.B.A.

ASSOCIATE (33), ex-Captain R.E., desires partnership or position with view to partnership. S. Counties preferred. 15 years' experience in ecclesiastical, domestic and school work.—Apply Box No. 165, c/o The Secretary, R.I.B.A.

#### OFFICE ACCOMMODATION WANTED AND AVAILABLE

MEMBER, recently released, whose pre-war office was destroyed by enemy action, wishes to meet another who has surplus accommodation, preferably in Marylebone, with a view to sharing suite or renting two rooms. Furniture, etc., available. Would consider combining practices.—Apply Box No. 160, c/o The Secretary, R.I.B.A.

TWO-FOUR ROOMS to let in S.W.1 district.—For particulars write Box No. 176, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

#### WANTED AND FOR SALE

MEMBER wishes to purchase copy of Volume IV (The City) of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments.—Please write Box No. 168, c/o The Secretary, R.I.B.A., stating price.

WILL any member having the following books for sale please state prices required:—Emden & Watson, Building Contracts and Procedure; Drainage and Sanitation, by E. H. Blake; Architectural History by the Comparative Method, Banister Fletcher; Jaggard's Building Construction; and any good books on Bye-laws—illustrated, Mackmin's Quantity Surveying.—Apply Box No. 153, c/o The Secretary, R.I.B.A.

MEMBER wishes to purchase used copies of "Architect & Building News" dated 2 March, 25 May, 1, 8, 15, 29 June, 20 July, on payment of full cost, plus postage.—Write Mr. E. A. W. Ixer, 12 The Crescent, Phippsville, Northampton.

FOR SALE.—Set of six 12 in. Ivory Scales in mahogany case. Offers.—L. A. CULLIFORD, 3 Manor Way, Beckenham, Kent.

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